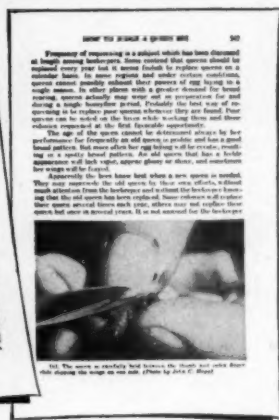


# American Bee Journal

DECEMBER, 1961



VOLUME 91  
NO. 12



## • What Better Gift for Christmas • than a Book about Bees to a Beekeeping Friend?

### The Hive and the Honey Bee

650 big pages, with over 300 pictures—a really big book; sturdy cloth binding. Packed with how-to-do-it items; studies about the anatomy and physiology of the bee; how the bee works and behaves; the latest about diseases; marketing. Each author an authority in his subject. Second (revised) edition.

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Jay Smith ..... \$4.00

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Webb ..... \$2.50

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

:-:

Hamilton, Illinois

## What's Going On

Middlesex County Beekeepers' Assoc.

Waltham, Mass., December 29

Middlesex County Association will hold a special Christmas meeting December 29, 1951 at the Waltham Field Experimental Station, University of Massachusetts. Beekeepers in the area are invited to be present. The meeting will open with a dinner at 6:30 P. M. A panel of experienced beekeepers will conduct a question and answer period of interest to both new and old beekeepers.

It was voted unanimously to have a bee display at the Spring Flower Show to be held in Boston in 1952. The M.C.B.A. was awarded the special Silver Medal and a Cash Award of \$100.00 last spring for their display of Italian honey bees. President Baptiste will appoint a committee to develop the display for next year's show.

John H. Furber, Sec'y

### Program

Empire State Convention

Ithaca, N. Y., December 13-14

All beekeepers are invited to attend the Annual Convention to be held in Bibbins Hall at Ithaca, N. Y., on December 13, 14. Convention highlights will be talks by E. A. Hogarth, outstanding commercial beekeeper from Ontario, Canada; panel discussions on honey production problems; and talks on all phases of honey marketing. Speakers who have been invited to participate include Marvin Webster of Washington, D. C., Charles Mraz of Vermont, Frank Shaw of Mass., Mrs. Harriett Grace of the American Honey Institute, R. B. Willson, Burel Lane and many others. Last but not least there'll be a banquet plus an evening of entertainment.

St. Clair Beekeepers Assoc.

Belleville, Ill., December 5

The November meeting of the St. Clair Association was attended by few beekeepers because there was twelve inches of snow on top of every hive and three feet on the highways. However, those who attended enjoyed the discussions of wintering methods.

The December meeting will be held the first Wednesday of the month at 8 P. M. in the County Highway Building at Belleville when a report will be made on the state meeting in Springfield on November 9 and 10.

Leiper-Hankammer  
Program Committee

Be Practical  
Be Sales Minded  
use  
Honey Jars



HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA

Pennsylvania State Annual

Harrisburg, January 15-16

Pennsylvania State Beekeepers' Association will hold its 49th annual meeting in the State Farm Show Building, Harrisburg, January 15-16 beginning at 9:30 A. M. There will be a banquet on Tuesday evening at the Colonial Park Evangelical-Reformed Church three miles east of Harrisburg. A complete program will appear in the January ABJ.

H. M. Snively, Sec'y

Western Missouri Beekeepers Assoc.

Kansas City, December 9

The next beekeepers' meeting of the association will be held at 812 Westport Road, Kansas City, Missouri on December 9 at 2:30 P. M. There will be an election of officers

and a discussion of beekeeping in general. Mrs. H. J. Schaffer, Sec'y

California Meeting Changed

California beekeepers please note that the annual meeting of the California State Beekeepers Association has been changed to take place December 4, 5 and 6 at the Hotel Asilomar, Pacific Grove, California.

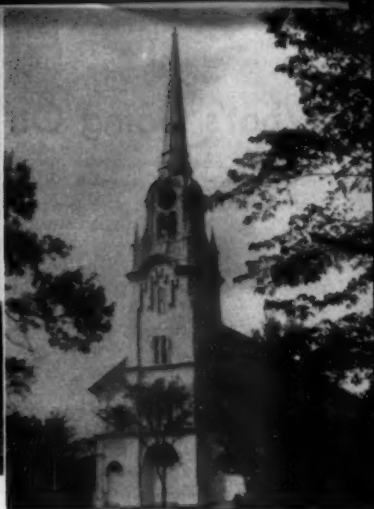
J. E. Eckert, Apiculturist

Colorado Annual Meeting

Denver, December 10-11

The annual Colorado Beekeepers' Association meeting will be held December 10 and 11 at Auditorium Hotel, Denver. Marketing and EFB control will be among the more important subjects under discussion.

Vernon C. Culhane, Sec'y



Left to right: Judge F. W. Thompson accepting marker at Greenfield; Second Congregational Church in Greenfield; South Church in Andover.

## Langstroth Memorials in Massachusetts

by F. R. Shaw

**M**ASSACHUSETTS beekeepers have recognized the debt of gratitude they owe Langstroth. As an expression of their appreciation, they have erected markers in the two communities in Massachusetts where Langstroth lived.

The first of these memorials was dedicated on July 18, 1948 in Greenfield on the grounds of the Second Congregational Church. Approximately 100 people from all over the Northeast gathered for these services. A granite stone bearing the

outline of a beehive together with a bronze plaque was dedicated to the memory of Langstroth. Those who participated directly in the program included Reverend Harold Curtiss, Pastor of the Congregational Church; George Rea of Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania; E. F. Phillips, of Ithaca, New York; H. H. Root of Medina, Ohio and F. N. Thompson of Greenfield, Massachusetts. An evening program consisted of addresses by H. H. Root on the relationships of the Roots to Langstroth and by Harold Cary, who discussed the Cary

family in relation to Langstroth.

The second memorial was dedicated on July 22, 1951 in the South Church in Andover, Massachusetts. Some sixty beekeepers attended the services during which a fine bronze plaque was presented to the church. Among those who participated in the program were the Reverend Frederick Noss, Pastor of the South Church of Andover; Frank Shaw, Amherst, Massachusetts; George Rea of Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Harold Bennett of Springfield, Massachusetts and Stephen Dyer, Lawrence, Massachusetts. In passing, it should be stated that the address on Langstroth was prepared by Dr. E. F. Phillips whose ill health did not permit him to attend.

## Nothing Is So Certain As Change

There are many changes occurring in the industry. These changes are certain to come; they cannot be avoided. It is going to be up to the industry to adjust to these changes—to solve the problems that come with them.

The South is faced with a great problem. Express rates are being increased on shipment of package bees. This hurts business and highly complicates operations. The Express Agency had learned how to handle live bees in cages; the package-bee shippers could schedule their shipments to fit their plan of operation. Shipment by truck is difficult because a truck hauls more package bees than even a large shipper can get out in one day. Shipment by parcel post is being tried but safe delivery so far is not guaranteed and

parcel post rates also have been increased.

The South is undergoing an agricultural revolution; it is fast becoming a cattle country instead of one of cotton and tobacco. Forage for stock is also forage for honey bees; seed production of legumes is becoming increasingly important and this requires insect pollination. Beekeepers are turning from the production of package bees and queens to the production of honey and are examining the possibility of legume-seed pollination. The result may well be: more honey and seed production in the South and fewer package bees and queens.

This is a changing condition which confronts the South but it will have its effect on many branches of the industry.



# Dallas Convention

January 17-19



Dallas' skyline boasts more than a score of towering skyscrapers. Southwesterners who don't already live in Dallas consider a high point of any year "going to 'Big D.'"

"Everybody talks about the weather but nobody ever does anything about it," Mark Twain once said. But there's one place that doesn't want to: Dallas, Texas. People in Dallas like the weather. It's warm and sunny. It's just plain pleasant. So when beekeepers meet in January for the annual convention of the American Beekeeping Federation and other groups, they're looking forward to a pleasant stay in that interesting city as well as a worthwhile meeting. Come and enjoy "Climate Dallas" and the meet-

ing which will feature:

Annual meeting of Apiary Inspectors of America will be held beginning January 16 and ending at noon January 17.

The Ladies' Auxiliary 500 Club will meet the evening of January 17.

The Annual Banquet will be held January 18 with Roy Grout as toastmaster.

Emphasis of the entire meeting will be on three important phases of the industry: Organization, Polination and Marketing.

Dallas is a great oil, insurance and fashion center. There is a fine park system, a zoo, golf courses and a museum. The Dallas Symphony Orchestra presents a season of winter concerts every year. All beekeepers are invited to come and bring their families for the meetings, fun and frolic in Dallas.

Reservations should be sent directly to the Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas, where the meetings will be held. Rates start at \$6.00 per person per night.

## The Cover Winner - David E. Meineke, Arlington Heights, Ill.



David Ellsworth Meineke is the son of Ellsworth A. Meineke who produces choice honey and honey candies. David will be just 19 this month. He avoids bees as much as possible but likes honey and honey candy. He started taking pictures when he was 14 and at 15 took a first prize in the animal class of a contest for all ages with over 7000 entries.

Since then, David has taken pictures for local and Chicago papers and has been a full time photographer for one year for the Peoria Journal. Sports pictures have been his favorite work, but he is now doing publicity work for the Chicago branch of the University of Illinois and for several manufacturing companies. He likes display and publicity work of all kinds and does some for his dad with honey and honey candies. He also likes acting and is at present taking part in a play given by the Village Theater group. Along with all these activities, David is trying to work in an education.

The cover girl is Carol Hall, six-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Haine Hall of Arlington Heights, and as you can see, she has a most expressive face. However, she thought the idea of breaking a jar of honey for a picture was very silly and it took a good deal of persuasion to get the desired expression.

## RICH HONEY FARMS

Jeanerette, La.

We will have queens through  
October—



	Regular	Starline
	Italian	Hybrids
1-24	20c	\$1.20
25-99	50c	1.15
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.	100 Up 75c	1.00

We are sold out of Caucasian queens  
for the season.

Indications are for a heavy demand  
for package bees in 1951. We will be  
glad to book your order now with no  
obligation. Order early for choice  
shipping dates.

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They are rigid, easy to as-  
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WANTED—Comb to cut and white grades.  
Mail samples. Cole Honey Co., 4460  
Piedmont Ave., Oakland, California.



Left to right: G. H. Cale, Roy A. Grout, E. H. Dadant, H. C. Dadant, Carroll  
Swanson, M. G. Dadant, C. C. Dadant and L. C. Dadant.  
(Photo courtesy Roger A. Morse, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.)

### To Our Readers

Christmas Greetings and Best Wishes for the New Year  
from

Dadant & Sons, Inc. and American Bee Journal

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Vol. 91, No. 12

December, 1951

## THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

HAMILTON, ILLINOIS

Editor—G. H. Cale

Associate Editors—M. G. Dadant, Roy A. Grout

Managing Editor—Adelaide Fraser

Published monthly at Hamilton, Illinois. Entered as second class matter at the  
Post Office Hamilton, Illinois; in the United States, Canada and Mexico, \$2.00 a  
year; two years \$3.00; three years \$4.00. Foreign \$2.50 a year; two years \$4.00;  
three years \$5.50. Subscription stopped at expiration date printed on wrapper.

*This effective fair exhibit  
was part of*

## A First Attempt to Market Honey

by F. L. Crawford

**I**N 1950 I had a crop of honey that for a hobbyist was too large to dispose of to friends. So I decided to try for an outlet through one of the general stores in the village.

"Honey Week" in Canada and the Pacific National Exhibition in Vancouver were both on for the Labour Day week. I obtained pamphlets and advertising material from Mr. Turnbull, our Provincial Apiarist, and was much encouraged by having him visit me when he was in this district.

I approached one of the village storekeepers fully expecting to have a hard time selling the idea of a window display and the sale of some of my honey. To my surprise I was welcomed and given the front window for my display and allowed to collect all the honey in the store into one display area and to add as much of my own as I wished.

I was scared to invoice my honey as I had set the retail price so I billed the store sale or return. The sales from this display were very

good. My honey sold at a higher price than Ontario, Saskatchewan, or Alberta honeys which were all on the shelves alongside mine.

Our local Agricultural Fair was one week later so I removed the window display from the store and entered a display in the fair. I forgot the rule that no name should appear on the entry so was ruled out but allowed to leave my exhibit on show.

I have just delivered the last of my crop to the store and find that my sales through this outlet were just 500 lbs. My crop was 1000 lbs. of first quality honey so my one week's window display and one day fair exhibit sold half the crop and secured me an outlet for even greater quantities as the storekeeper is already asking how soon I will be able to put new crop honey on his shelves.

Directly from these two exhibits I have now a very nice lot of customers who come to the apiary for their honey. There is no difference in price as my prices are just the same as the store. I have also been asked to pack in tins suitable to put in parcels for Great Britain and quite a few pounds went overseas last fall. Also I have some firm orders for chunk honey and the storekeeper also wants this pack as he feels sure he can sell some from the enquiries he has had. The sales at the apiary along with my friends who have had honey from me when there was any accounted for the balance of the crop, another 500 lbs.

I now intend to try to keep my honey on the store shelves the year round and have doubled the number of colonies I keep for this purpose.

British Columbia

## The American Honeys

This is the name of a national ladies auxiliary which was proposed and adopted by the ladies of Nebraska recently. Their state group is known as "The Nebraska Honeys," and the officers are Mrs. C. H. Ade, president, Mrs. Henry Puppe, vice-president, and Mrs. Arthur Carmody, secretary-treasurer. Other states are being urged to adopt the idea and to use similar names, such as "The Arkansas Honeys" and "The Louisiana Honeys," as may fit each case. A proposed constitution has been prepared and is available from the Federation office, Atlantic, Iowa.

The purpose of this organization is to increase the demand and to improve the market for honey.

The membership basis is \$5 per year, but membership also will be accepted and encouraged on the basis of individual service performed in the field of honey promotion and sales. Thus, the membership can be earned by selling not less than one pound of honey to each of ten new users; inducing a restaurant to keep honey on the tables; preparing an exhibit of honey, honey products, or pollination benefits at a fair or similar event; operating a honey stand

for not less than three months; preparing and selling not less than ten "gift" packs containing honey; giving talks on bees, honey or pollination before three groups; or securing not less than two new members for the Federation.

Ladies auxiliaries in other states are urged to adopt this idea and to establish a branch of The American Honeys. Women do most of the buying today and are in an excellent position to do much to increase the demand for honey and to improve our honey markets. Certainly, everyone connected with the industry should do more daily to encourage the consumption of honey. Congratulations, Nebraska, for a good idea!



# Why



# Let

The bees are beginning an all-out attack on this colony. Try entrance guards and carbolic spray around the hive edges.

I was helping Dr. L. R. Watson teach a course in beekeeping at Raleigh, North Carolina, when our conclave was excitedly interrupted by C. L. Sams who had been called into the mountains by a harassed beekeeper who phoned to say, "The bees are carrying the place away."

It was a safe bet that he had started a grand spree of robbing by some mistaken management. When we got there the seriousness of the situation was such that the bees were literally killing each other off and there was nothing anyone could do but let them go on. A few colonies were saved by removal to a safe distance; most of them were already past help. In the end that man had little left but empty equipment and no bees; the most extreme case of robbing I have ever seen.

And so robbing can turn out unless some skill and experience is used in keeping it under control. The usual maxim which holds that it is best not to open hives when robbing is likely to occur, is all right but sometimes one has to open the hives in spite of this rule. Also robbing has a habit of sneaking up on an operator until, before he knows that robbing has started, it has gone so far that even if operations are stopped and everything covered that would add to the turmoil, the melee continues until dark and often begins again in the morning and several days go by before the bees decide to stop their attacks on each other.

Often we have the experience of individual colonies that may be weak

or less well guarded than others, being pounced upon by seekers from other colonies in the yard until they are overcome. The usual way to handle this is to stop up the hive or protect the front of it, sometimes to move it into a basement or house. Don't do it, let the robbers have their way. You will have one colony less, into which later you can make a divide, but when you choke off these robbers, they spread over the whole yard and even though you stop your work and get out until a later time, the robbers will often find other colonies that are easy prey and so you increase the trouble.

Often old combs, with some honey, or wet supers, placed near the yard, get the bees started robbing at that spot; then it is often possible to work in the yard, with reasonable precautions, without much attention from the robbing horde who are very happy to have such a glut of unexpected spoils to engage their attention.

In a very special case when a few hives must be opened when robbing is quite likely to start, set the supers (if any) off the hive on the stand, bees and all; remove the hives and brood nests into a tree shelter and do what you have to do; then return them to their own stand as they were. It's a nice dodge.

Try cold weather if you can; not too cold but nice with a sweater on. Bees rob little then for quite a time. Also a cool windy day is a fine time to work with colonies with little robbing.

We have a way to keep down most robbing, at least for considerable

periods, by using wet cloths. Most always a sixty pound can of water is carried in the truck and several four foot squares of light cloth. Most any kind of cloth will do. We start work with these robber cloths. The water, poured into an empty ten pound honey pail, is sprinkled with carbolic acid, enough for a strong scent. It won't hurt the hands. Wet the cloths in this water. Put them right in; don't be gingerly about it. Take them out, dripping wet, and, when you have the hive open, spread two cloths over the tops of the combs. If bees are captured under them, they won't be hurt (unless you use too much acid in the water). Pull the two cloths over the combs together, holding the touching center edges with your fingers; open the space you need between the cloths and do your work. If you remove bodies or supers, set them in the overturned hive cover and lay cloths over them also.

You can go on a long time this way, with little robbing. Don't expose a thing. If you have to remove combs set them in a metal comb box and shut the box until you are ready to return them. Don't shake off the bees, put them in the box, bees and all. Later what bees may remain in the box may be dumped at the entrance. When you find robbers are not hovering about, try doing without the cloths and it may be you don't need them. But start out with them. Of course in the midst of a flow all of this precaution is unnecessary. Then your work can be done without much care.



# Em Rob?

by G. H. Cale

(Top)—Here is a hive barrow and a robber cage. With the hive wheeled into the cage and the door closed, absolutely necessary work can be done easily. Or carry the cage to the hive and set it around the colony.

(Bottom)—Here's how the robber cloths go on. It's a nice dodge.

When you are loading honey at a time when robbing is bothersome, use the cloths at the hives, and set the supers on the truck quickly, covering them as you go with a large, heavy canvas. Sprinkle the canvas and the truck bed and sides heavily with fly spray or carbollic water. You will have robbing but it stops more quickly and bothers less.

Remember, robbing is more easily prevented than stopped. So don't take chances in your work with the idea that you can start hive manipulation wide open; then try to stop the robbing after it starts. Begin with preventives and then go wide open when you are sure the bees will let you alone. That's the secret.

You must learn to use weather; precautions; dodges; and a lot of understanding. You must know, somehow, the difference between robber bees and normal acting bees; that these robbers are like drug addicts, they hang about ready for more dope all the time; even to some extent in a honeyflow. Just let rain or wind or poor flight conditions stop the flow for even a short time, and here are your dope addicts, ready for business. Be ready for them before they appear.

Robbing is so basic in bee behavior that it stands as a barrier of formidable proportions to the uninitiated. A thorough study of how robbing is started, what its pattern is, and how it can be controlled is just as much a part of our beekeeping education as a study of swarming or wintering which are also basic behavior patterns with which we have to deal in successful management.





The Holland Sentinel uses these cakes as a Christmas remembrance for employees and advertisers. They say they get a better response from them than from any other gift previously sent out.

## Holland

**I**N Flanders and the Netherlands, honey cakes were made at a very early date. In Gent, Flanders, and in the Netherlands there are stores and bakeries where honey cakes are sold exclusively. As early as the 15th century there were laws governing the making of honey cakes. In Gent, they made a law in August, 1360, which made it a criminal offense to ship honey cake out of the city. In those days they called it "live cake." Perhaps there was more to this name than we would think because in Flanders and the Netherlands people live longer than anywhere in the world and honey or "live" cake is a regular part of their diet.

On national feast days the king

was often presented with a large honey cake. Even for the sacraments in the churches honey cake was used, especially on Easter. A woman by the name of Berta Gruters was burned at the stake in 1664 for fraud in regard to honey cake. Empress Teresa made a law that any bakery that made bread was forbidden to make honey cake. Even as late as 1898 a baker in Flanders made honey cake the first prize in a big lottery. The cake weighed 1000 pounds. Relics and little crosses often were baked in honey cake for use in confirmation. Things have changed, but still in the Netherlands and Flanders more honey is used per capita than anywhere in the world. And the people live longer because

honey cake is an excellent regulator.

Now we come to the more personal part of the story. The family of my ancestors had a bakery in the Netherlands which was started in 1565. Their name was LaBotz, and they were French Huguenots. They were in the bakery business in Doesburg and also made honey cake. My great-grandfather must have had a reputation for it, because when Napoleon came to this city there was a big dinner prepared for him, but he asked for my grandfather's honey cake in preference to the dinner.

In 1913 the writer left the Netherlands for America and started a bakery in Chicago in 1915. I soon



This honey cake has been sold at honey exhibits at county and state fairs with good results. It is a natural product and the sale of cakes provides a good extra source of income for the exhibitor.

# Honey Cake

by Henry J. Labotz



started to make cake from the old family recipe. But people did not know about honey cake and I sold only about three or four dozen a week. However, I began working toward improving the product. This took a lot of experimenting. The cake should not get hard, it must not mold, it must have a good texture, and so forth. I started then to wholesale the cake in a small way on the south side in Chicago where it finally took hold. Then I sold my business and started in Holland, Michigan, where a new and good-sized bakery was built exclusively for honey cake. It started slowly, because the people did not know the product nor its health features. But our business grew until in 1946 when

there was no honey available for our purpose and we were closed for eighteen months. In the beginning of 1947 we opened up again and we are now on the way to capture a market for our wholesome product.

What will it do for the honey industry? We are told we use more honey than any baker in the country. When we get the honey it does not appear again on some grocery shelf as honey, but as honey cake. If we could make this a commodity instead of a specialty we would be able to give the beekeepers an enormous lift. It is now sold in every health food store in the country and in some fancy food stores such as McCann, Marshall Field, Chandler and

Rudd and so on, but if we could get it into the super markets through public demand we could really use honey by the carloads. Many people write to us about honey cake saying they have never tasted it before, wondering how we make it from honey and even asking for the recipe. During the war, one lady wrote that she had sent a package containing honey cake to her son in England. The boy was meanwhile transferred to France, Germany, Belgium, and finally back to America. The package followed him and when it came back everything had spoiled except the honey cake.

Michigan

# The Beginnings of Scientific Beekeeping

by Malcolm Fraser

**A**BOUT three hundred and forty years before Christ the famous Greek philosopher, Aristotle, in the fifth book of his Natural History, collected together and arranged in scientific order a large number of facts about the anatomy of the honeybee. That was the beginning of

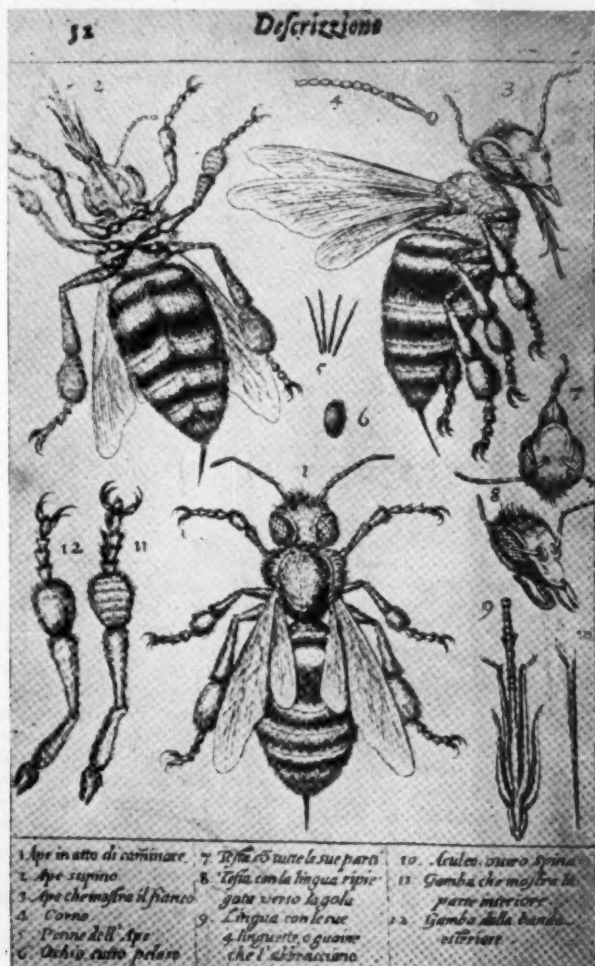
scientific beekeeping and for nearly two thousand years it was also the end. The Roman writers added practically nothing to what Aristotle had written and, before the art of printing was invented, the best way of studying the anatomy of the bee was to borrow from a library a Latin

translation of an Arabian translation of the works of Aristotle. Of course there has been a fresh start since those days and this article is intended to describe it.

A really good classical library will contain a copy of Francesco Stalluti's edition of the Latin satirical poet Persius translated into Italian verse. This has nothing to do with beekeeping but examination of the book will reveal that it contains an account of the Lynx, which has nothing to do with the poet and also at the end of the first satire a plate showing the bee in three different positions as well as the legs and other appendages separately, as shown in the reproduction herewith. Pages 51-54 of the book are devoted to a "Descrizione Dell'Ape" which, like the illustration, was evidently the work of a man who had a microscope at his command. This was the second beginning of scientific beekeeping and its story is interesting and curious.

In 1585 Frederic, Prince of Cesi, was born in Rome. While still very young he devoted himself to the study of natural history and in 1603, when only 18 years old, he founded an academy which he called the Academy of the Lynxes for the purpose of studying all subjects but especially mathematics, physics and natural history. In this body were included the most learned men at Rome among whom was the famous Galileo. The microscope had been invented in Holland about the year 1590 and Cesi appears to have obtained from that country working drawings showing how to manufacture both the telescope and microscope. It is known that Galileo used the telescope while Cesi used the microscope. Cesi planned vast works of learning but for the present purpose it is only necessary to say that he published in 1625 a broadsheet called "Apiarium" which is to be seen in the Library of the Scottish Beekeepers' Association at King George IV Bridge, Edinburgh. So far as is known, no other copy exists. Cesi died in 1630 and the Academy of the Lynxes soon came to an end, but Stalluti, who was one of the Lynxes, published a smaller reproduction of the broadsheet together with the description of the bee in his Persius, as already related. This was the beginning or rather rebirth of the study of the anatomy of the bee, which has never ceased to progress from that time.

England





# The A.B.B.A.

by Roy S. Weaver

**P**ROBABLY the first organization for the distribution of queen bees in America was formed in 1865. Italian queens were being imported in a limited way and there was great interest in this race of bees. Italian queens were in great demand and selling for \$10.00 to \$20.00 each. No doubt those who promoted this venture not only expected to make a profit, but also help improve the entire beekeeping industry.

In 1870, G. M. Doolittle, father of commercial queen breeders, produced his first queens and began a stock improvement program.

For 75 years and more, queen breeders have been selecting and improving their strains of Italian bees. The queens imported from Italy varied greatly in color. Somehow the yellow bees looked prettier to most beekeepers. The demand was for **YELLOW** bees. By selection the queen breeders soon met this demand and we had the 5-banded and goldens. With the development of commercial honey production, beekeepers were more interested in the honey in the cans than the color of the bees in the hives. Queen breeders went to work on a more complete stock improvement program. In selection, production moved

to first place. Although many strains have been greatly improved, the breeders soon realized that the task was too large for any one man. In 1926 Dr. Watson first mated a queen by artificial methods. This was hailed with great delight and we had visions of, and articles on, the **BEE OF TOMORROW**.

That was 25 years ago. Much progress has been made and many difficulties have been encountered. Some have been overcome, others have not. We must still wait for the **BEE OF TOMORROW**.

In 1947 a group of queen breeders met to discuss stock improvement and to see if anything could be done in a cooperative way to work out a long-time improvement program. At this meeting the **American Bee Breeders Association** was organized. The first step taken was to secure the cooperation of as many queen breeders as possible. The program was to extend over the years and would require no small amount of money each year. The response was very gratifying. Many have unselfishly given their time and money. The leadership has been composed of men with years of experience. The **American Bee Breeders Association** is not a dream. It is a large number of competitors working to-

gether for the common good of the industry.

For the past two years, several test yards of 50 colonies each have been operated. Many strains have been tested. A few seem to be outstanding. Cooperators are continuing these test yards. The Association has a good man with long experience operating its breeding yard. It has the advice of one of the nation's leading bee geneticists at its disposal.

Although the whole bee industry is at a low ebb, the support continues to be good. There is no reason why this breeding program cannot continue. Progress will be slow but should be sure. The great need of queen breeders has been a reliable source of breeding stock — queens to use as breeders or as drone mothers to bring new blood into their own stock. If the **A.B.B.A.** can only supply this need, the whole industry will benefit along with the queen breeders. Although stock improvement is primarily the purpose of this association it will also endeavor to promote better understanding between the shipper and his customer. There is no intention of policing the industry, however there are times when the influence of the association can help to dissolve difficulties.

Queen breeding has come a long way the past 75 years. The road is still long and uphill. This cooperative breeding program merits the support, not only of every queen breeder, but of all who have an interest in the beekeeping industry.

Texas

## Painless Self-Support

Too many beekeepers do not actively underwrite either the **American Honey Institute** or the **American Beekeeping Federation**.

I remember listening to a speaker extol the virtues of the Institute before a meeting of a beekeepers' association; he besought all those present to "donate." Immediately afterward, I found that the speaker had not contributed a cent to the organization he was praising! He had pretended to believe in organization, but he preferred others to support it.

Maybe most of us prefer to spend for chewing gum, candy, sports, television, movies, a new car or a new home. When condi-

tions in our industry improve so that the individual can have those things, one feels good about beekeeping. Yet, if the organized effort to keep things prosperous should stop, we could not have as many of those things.

There is a painless way to do it. Each year when you have a fair estimate of what your honey crop will be, just set aside enough colonies to give you enough honey to send in your membership payment to both the Federation and the Institute. Think of it as a part of the cost of management. It is, you know—just as much as the supplies you buy or the containers you use. If most of us would adopt this psychology, what a whale of an industry this would soon be!

# Getting More Seed

by Troy H. Vance

In a supplement called "Country Life" in September, 1951, "The Sacramento Bee" published three good articles on seed production and harvesting and one about the pollination work of Troy Vance. This was good advertising for honey-bee pollination and here is good advice from a man who has done a lot of pollinating. The pictures are from seed growers with whom he has been working to improve harvesting methods. Last year, Vance furnished approximately 600 strong colonies of Caucasian bees to legume seed growers.

**W**ITH the advent of "planned pollination," and beekeepers and seed growers cooperating to produce more seed, there has come a problem—harvesting. It is up to us who have a monopoly on pollination service (no competition from low grade sirups here) to help our customers get the most for their money.

I have become interested in types of harvesting machinery as there has been much complaining and lack of knowledge about the proper and best methods of harvesting legume seed. Seed growers too are smart—it doesn't take them long to find out if you are a mechanic, tinner, welder, plumber, and general Jack-of-all-trades. So when you contract to furnish a grower a good ambitious strain of bees for pollination you are apt to be called in for consultation on such matters as "What size motor shall I use on my vacuum fan?" "Am I using the right size screens?" and so on. Never tell a grower you don't know—say you're not sure but you'll find out in a day or so.

The accompanying pictures show some harvesters which I think are the best that have been invented

1.



2.

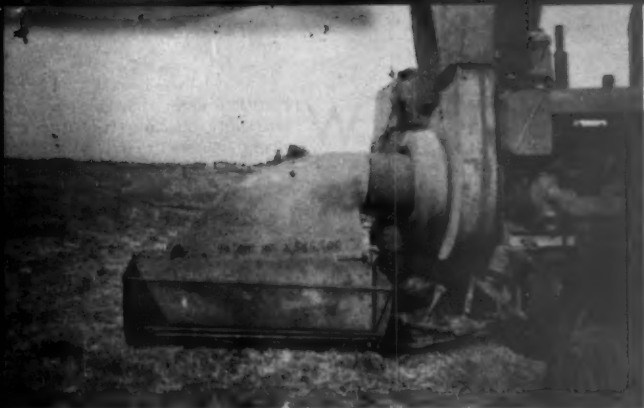


3.



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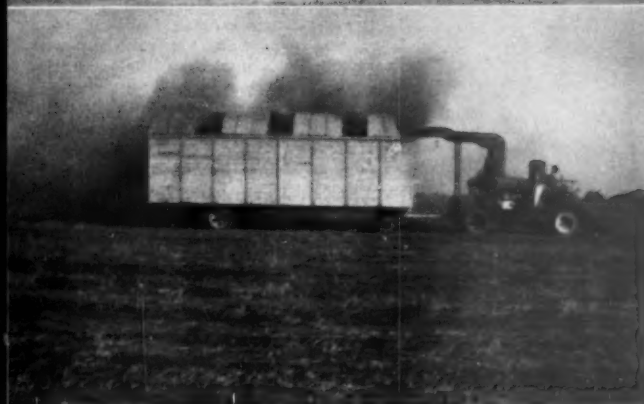




5.



6.



7.



8.

and developed for the harvesting of legume seed. Figures 1 and 2 show a Massey-Harris one-man machine harvesting a 140-acre Ranger alfalfa field near Davis, California. For best results, alfalfa should be cut with a windrower attachment and allowed to cure for four or five days before combining. Notice that a sheet metal tray the width and length of the machine is attached underneath to catch leaking seed. Directly behind the operator is a 2,000 pound receiving tank which is emptied through the spout on his left.

Figures 3, 4, 5, and 6 show types of a direct Ladino clover combine invented by pollination customer Jack Brinkley, of Elk Grove, California. The main problem in harvesting Ladino clover and trefoil is the loss incurred from shattering. It is difficult to get the cutter or sickle low enough to cut the plants which creep and mat tightly on the ground.

The best features of this machine are the sickle which operates practically flush with the ground, and the strong vacuum which operates just over and ahead of the sickle, pulling the foliage up several inches into the path of the cutting blade. Loose seed heads and loose seed are also pulled into the cyclone by the super-strong vacuum. The vacuum fan is propelled by a separate industrial motor. This machine works best when the field is fully ripe—If there are small green patches of unripe seed, a defoliant should be used before starting work. I believe this machine will save 98% of the seed. Figure 6 is a larger, more compact type of this Brinkley suction harvester.

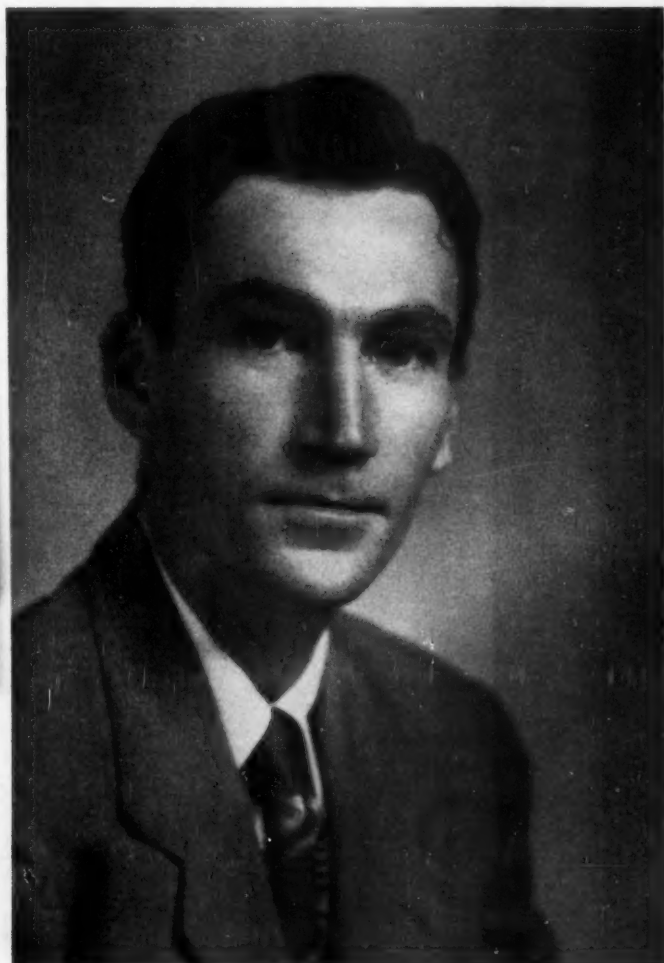
Figure 7 shows a method of harvesting Ladino clover which has been in use near Sacramento for several years. The ripe field is cut without windrowing and left lying in the field for several days. Then "everything" is vacuumed and blown into the screened trailer and emptied into stacks or sheds to be threshed from stationary harvesters. This method is good if rain is expected, but a larger crew and more labor is necessary to get the seed in the bag.

A small "paddle wheel" type of direct combine is shown in Figure 8. There is a canvas conveyor belt back of the cutter. This machine will work well on upright trefoil, vetch or even Ladino clover that has tall grass or weeds in it. It will harvest any legume having the seed pods well above the ground.

# Effect of Electric Shock on Oviposition in Queen Bees

by Frank A. Robinson

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Administration,  
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Baton Rouge, La. (1)



WITHOUT special treatment artificially inseminated and virgin queens rarely start laying earlier than 30 days after emergence. With carbon dioxide treatment Mackensen (2) reduced this time to 11.5 days, which is about the normal age for naturally mated queens to start laying. Many artificially inseminated queens lay abnormally, placing from one to a dozen eggs in various positions in each cell. This trouble was especially noticeable during the 1949 season at the Southern States Bee Culture Laboratory of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and it was thought that it might be caused by the carbon dioxide treatments. To find out whether this was true it was necessary to find some other treatment that would make the queens start laying at an early age. Of the many agents that might be tested, electric shock seemed the most promising and the experiments conducted with this agent are here described.

## Methods

A special apparatus was built to administer shocks of various intensities to queen bees (Figure 1). It consists of a wooden base, a plastic tube containing two sliding electrical contacts, and fifteen  $\frac{1}{2}$ -watt fixed resistors ranging from 200 to 12,000 ohms, and a push-button switch for completing the circuit when the queen is in position between the contacts. A small opening was cut in the side of the tube opposite the point at which the contacts touch the queen. This opening was covered with celluloid, to permit observation of the queen during the treatment. The apparatus is operated on 110-volt, 60-cycle current, and by the use of the different resistors in the circuit the queen can be subjected to a current varying from 0.55, to 0.0009 ampere. Figure 2 shows the circuit diagram of this apparatus.

## Procedure and Results

Electric shocks were administered to 49 queens during the summer of 1949. In the first test 16 queens received treatments in which the current varied from 9 to 2 milliamperes. The length of the treatments ranged from 1 second to 3 minutes. Each queen received three identical treat-

\* Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine Ms. 9775.

(1) In cooperation with Louisiana State University. The author is now with the University of Florida.

(2) Mackensen, O. 1947. Effect of carbon dioxide on initial oviposition of artificially inseminated and virgin queen bees. Jour. Econ. Ent. 40: (3): 344.



ments at 1-day intervals. All these queens survived the treatments and started laying. The age at which laying began ranged from 12 to 20 days, and averaged 13.7 days. The complete results with this group of queens is given in Table 1.

The results of the first test indicated that a treatment of 5 milliamperes for 30 seconds gave the best results. All the queens receiving this treatment started laying when 12 days old. This treatment was used on all other queens tested. Twenty-three more queens were treated and they all began laying. The age at which they began laying ranged from 11 to 12 days, and the average was 11.7 days which was very close to the average of 11.5 days reported by Mackensen for queens treated with carbon dioxide.

Ten more queens were given the same treatment, but the treatment interval was changed to three treatments in 1 day at 1 hour intervals. All the queens survived the treatments, but seven of them died or were killed before they started laying. The other queens started laying on the 28th day.

As far as could be determined from these tests, the erratic laying did not appear to be caused by the treatments given the queens. Queens from two different inbred lines were used and others from each line were treated with carbon dioxide. Queens from one line were erratic layers no matter which treatment they received. However, those treated with electric shock had a lower percentage of cells containing more than one egg than those treated with carbon dioxide. The queens from the other line were good layers no matter which treatment they received.

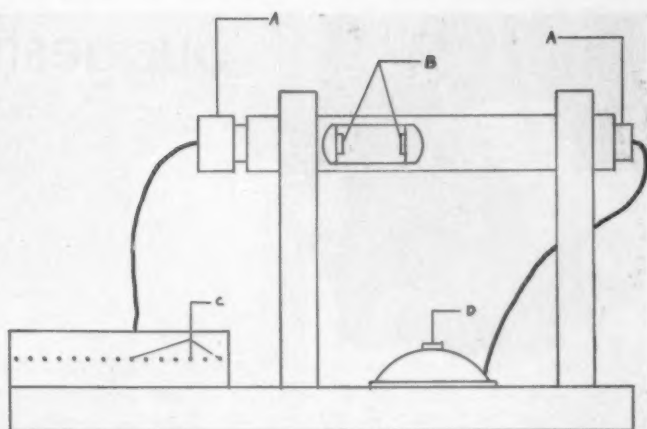


Figure 1. Side View of Electric Shock Apparatus

A - Sliding Contact Holders. B - Electric Contacts. C - Fixed Resistor. D - Push button Switch.

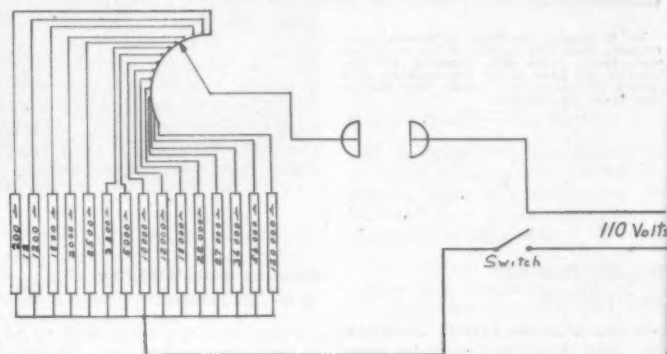


Figure 2. Wiring Diagram of Electric Shock Instrument

Table 1. Effect of current intensity and length of treatment on the age at which queen bees begin to lay. Queens treated daily for 3 days.

Current (milliamperes)	Time (seconds)	Queen	Age laying began (days)
9	1	1	20
	5	2	20
	10	3	(lost)
6	5	4	20
	10	5	12
	15	6	(lost)
5	30	7	14
	10	8	17
	30	9	17
	10	10	12
	30	11	12
3	180	12	12
	180	13	18
	180	14	12
2	180	15	13
	180	16	20

#### Langstroth on Wintering . . .

In the 1853 edition of Langstroth's "Hive and the Honey Bee" he wrote that he believed in giving bees plenty of protection during the winter. He made his hives as warm as possible and cut down ventilation to the minimum. He deplored hives that were thin and poorly constructed with free admission of air.

It seems to me it would improve us to read the writings of the old bee masters in their original form. The trouble is this material is not easily available. Perhaps the journals should republish some of these beekeeping classics.

Philip Bishop,  
Sackville, New Brunswick



W. E. Shade, who lives in Edmondville, Ontario, sent this picture of his grandson, then three years old, listening for the hum of the bees at the top opening of a colony packed in tar paper. The picture was taken in January.

# Suggestions for Wintering

*At this late date? Well--it is late, isn't it? Just could not get it in before. Maybe some will still have time to get some good from what these men say.*

## Moisture Removal by Ed Marion

Moisture in the hive is caused by the bees generating heat to keep their bodies warm. The warm air rises until it reaches the inner cover or the lid. There the moisture condenses into water which finally drops back on the bee cluster. If the bees do not create heat enough to offset the moisture, some of them may become cold and die. This often happens to the queen and the colony is then queenless. In the side combs the moisture may cause mold and soggyiness. Blankets have been used above the frames to absorb the moisture; top entrances are also used to release the moisture, but they also let in the wind and snow to some extent. Often, too, the warm air ignores the hole and continues to the top where the moisture is still deposited. So the moisture outlet should be in the very top of the hive and through the inner cover. Its effect can then be controlled by blocking the hive entrance to the size desired. I have designed an outlet that will attach to the hive and may be left on all the time.

It ventilates in hot weather. It can be applied to the hive without opening. If any reader is interested in such a device, send me a stamped envelope and I will send you a drawing of this outlet without charge.

## Hints on Safe Wintering by W. H. Turnbull

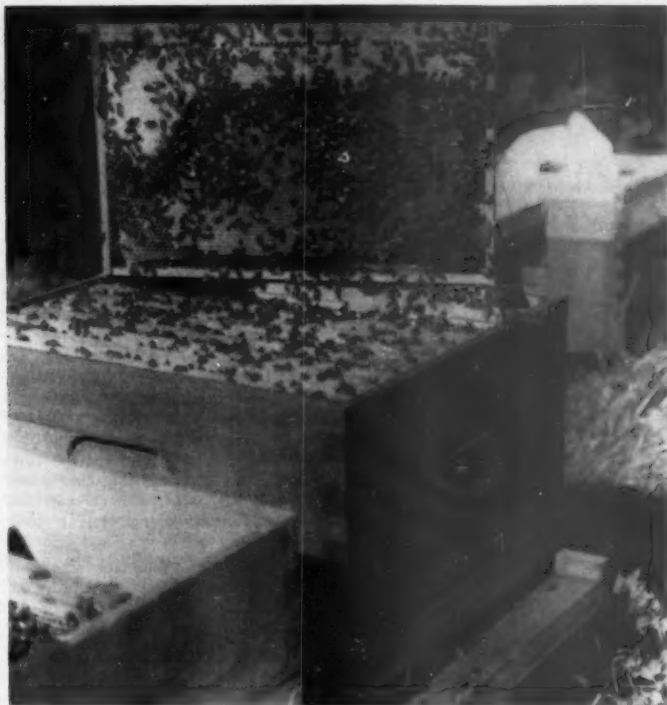
Place your hive on a solid stand, at least four inches high, the same

size as the bottom or slightly larger. Cut corrugated paper to fit around the hive neatly, fastening at top and bottom with twine. Put a new piece of burlap over the frames, with an empty super above. Fill the super with dry planer shavings, pressed down tightly. Measure off a length of best tar paper or one-ply roofing, long enough to start at the back left hand corner and fold around to the alighting board and then back around to the place of starting, to make a double back. Make an opening in the front to match the en-



"Wintering - Infinite"  
Jesse J. Little  
Sedro-Woolley, Wash.

The picture above gives a clear, closeup view of my bee shed for winter. The picture opposite shows two six-hive units. The floor is made with 2 1/2 by 16 ft. ship-lap as underdraft protection. The sides and ends are removable. They serve as windbreaks. The top cover of the shed is placed above the frame, with separators for two, three, or



David Bone, Beckenham, Kent, England, furnishes a picture that shows, as the Chinese say, "better than 10,000 words," what a good center comb of honey should be like above the winter cluster. Even more honey than this would be better. The bees snug themselves right below and in contact with this food and eat upward all winter. Should they exhaust the stores on which they cluster, they must be able to envelop stores on other combs. If they cannot move because of cold they may then starve right where they are.

off in winter. Now if you have plenty of natural stores, at least sixty pounds over the bees, you have no worries.

(From "Bee Wise" issued by the Apilary Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Vernon, B. C., Vol. 9, Sept. 1951)

#### Heavier Multiple Case Packing

C. Y. Gibbs, Wayzata, Minnesota, comes up with an idea for heavier packing, using a multiple case. He has had over thirty-five years of experience in Minnesota.

My hives are on long planks, four inches from the ground. About Nov. 1, I set seven or eight hives close together, facing south. A packing case is made of plywood, three feet high in front, two and a half feet at the back. It should be eight inches higher if you use deep supers for stores. Allow for two inches of packing on the ends and back. I use planer shavings. The cover is also of plywood and two-ply smooth roofing. Paint the case. The ends and back can be put away flat when not in use. The front of each hive has one thickness of insulite or celotex, allowing for a two inch entrance block at the bottom, with a notch 1 1/2 inches by 1/2 inch. Each hive is provided with a cover of plywood or masonite with a six or eight inch wire screen in the center covered with thin sheeting or burlap and then ten inches of straw above. This cover may be used in summer for ventilation by raising the outer cover an inch in front. Cuts down swarming. Clean opening sealed with wax or propolis with blow torch or small flame. To complete the front of the case, I use twelve inches of canvas to keep out snow and rain.

trance. Tack a lath at the end for a tight job. Then tack a lath across the front to hold the paper across the entrance. You can use an entrance block in front and a mouse guard. The tar paper should be wide enough to fold over the four sides

of the super. Put a fourth inch block on top of the super in front to allow air to circulate over the shavings without letting in rain or snow. If you want, put a cord or wire under the hive and over the cover to prevent the cover blowing



"Wintering - Infinite"  
Jens J. Little  
Sedro-Woolley, Wash.

more hives. The main frame is rigidly bolted, easily made and costs little per hive. All parts are easily removable. Note glass windows at ends of hives. They are used for observation hives or for special breeding.—Jens J. Little, Sedro-Woolley, Wash.

# Use of Cappings in Whooping Cough

by D. C. Jarvis, M.D.

**M**EDICAL literature relating to whooping cough states it is a specific, infectious, communicable disease characterized by catarrh of the respiratory passages and a series of paroxysmal coughs, usually terminating in a long-drawn-out crowing inspiration or "whoop."

It is supposed to be due to a germ called the *Hawmophilus pertussis*. The majority of children exposed to whooping cough contract it. It occurs at all ages but the majority of cases occur before the sixth year. Half of the cases occur during the first two years of life. It is not common after the tenth year, but may occur even in the aged, especially grandmothers. One attack as a rule protects against subsequent attacks.

Transmission of whooping cough is by direct contact with an individual who has this disease. The distance at which infection may take place has been estimated as five feet from the patient when having a coughing spell. After exposure to whooping cough one to three weeks may pass before symptoms appear or this time may be as short as two days. If no cough develops within eighteen days after exposure the disease has not been contracted.

There first appears a catarrhal stage whose duration is usually one to two weeks. The cough at first has no special characteristic, but after five or six days it becomes more severe and paroxysmal. At first the paroxysms of cough are two or three a day but increase in frequency and intensity especially at night until the "whoop" appears.

The duration of the paroxysmal stage is usually about four weeks. A paroxysm begins with a series of four or five to fifteen or twenty short explosive coughs in such rapid succession that there is no time to breathe in air between them. During a paroxysm of coughing the face becomes swollen and deep red to purple. The veins of the face, scalp and neck become prominent. The face is covered with beads of perspiration, tears flow from the eyes, saliva from the mouth and the pulse is increased in frequency.

The child finally takes a long deep breath through the narrowed throat which causes the "whoop." The number of paroxysms of coughing in

twenty-four hours varies from six to eight up to fifty or more. Toward the termination of a paroxysm of coughing tenacious ropy plugs of mucus are expelled from the mouth, with or without subsequent vomiting, relieving the patient. Paroxysms of coughing are frequently brought on by a draught of air, cold food or cold drink, excitement, crying or hearing another child with whooping cough start coughing. The paroxysm of coughing may terminate with great exhaustion. As the disease runs its course the paroxysms lessen in number until finally they no longer occur.

As I continue to experiment with honeycomb cell cappings in clinical conditions of the breathing tract I am more and more impressed by their specific effect on breathing tract symptoms. Let us consider a case of whooping cough in a four-year-old boy as illustrating what one may expect to take place when honeycomb cell cappings are chewed.

During November this little chap became sick. The pediatrician was called and diagnosed the sickness as whooping cough. Suitable treatment was prescribed but the coughing, whooping and vomiting continued in spite of the prescribed treatment.

November 15: One chew of honeycomb cell cappings was given this little boy to chew at 4:30 P.M. Much to the mother's surprise the coughing, whooping and vomiting promptly stopped. Another chew was given at 7:00 P.M., in order to be sure that the control of the cough would continue into the night. The result was that this little boy slept well all night. Each chew was to be chewed for fifteen minutes and then what remained in the mouth was spit out. Sometimes a child forgets and swallows the chew without any harm resulting. A chew is equal to a chew of gum.

November 16: This morning there was no coughing, no whooping and the boy's breakfast stayed down. There was no coughing or whooping during the day.

November 18: All went well with control of the coughing, whooping and vomiting until this day when the mother discovered the supply of honeycomb cell cappings had been used up when she returned home from

work. The coughing, whooping and vomiting returned during the latter part of the day.

November 19: This boy coughed, whooped and vomited all day long. This day was Sunday.

November 20: Mother secured an additional supply of the honeycomb cell cappings and this boy was given a chew at 5:00 P.M., when she returned home from work. Again one chew promptly stopped the coughing, whooping and vomiting. At 8:00 P.M., another chew was given in order to control the coughing for the night. The result was that this little boy slept all night. There was no coughing or whooping during the night.

November 22: Since November 20 there has been very little coughing. When this boy started coughing, a chew of the honeycomb cell cappings would control it. It was only necessary to give a chew of honeycomb cell cappings in the middle of the morning, the middle of the afternoon and again at 8:00 P.M. Slept all night without coughing or whooping.

November 25: Child has recovered from this attack of whooping cough.

I have presented the use of honeycomb cell cappings in relieving cough in whooping cough because this is a severe form of coughing. If a mother will keep a supply of honeycomb cell cappings on hand to chew she will find it will also control other coughs not due to whooping cough in a child and will make it possible for the child as well as herself to have a good night's rest.

There is something in honeycomb cell cappings that has a specific effect on the breathing tract. Whatever this undiscovered factor is, it seems to have a very prompt effect in stopping coughing and controlling it. No one analyzing honeycomb cell cappings has been able to come up with the answer as to what this as yet undiscovered factor is. It may be that we do not know what to look for or it may be that we do not yet have a method of examination that will bring it into the foreground. Whatever it is, it is powerful and effective in its action on the breathing tract as this little boy with the whooping cough demonstrates.



# No Honey from Tartary Buckwheat

by J. Naghski

Eastern Regional Research Laboratory (\*)  
Philadelphia 18, Pennsylvania

IN the September 1951 issue of this journal, Walter Barth (1) presented an excellent write-up on the subject, "Will Buckwheat Make a Comeback?" One of the questions raised was whether tartary buckwheat could be a source of honey. It is believed that some of the observations made by the writer while growing this type may be pertinent to this question. In recent years when extensive plantings of tartary buckwheat have been made for the production of rutin, reports have come to the attention of the writer, that bees do not appear to be attracted to this variety. This was confirmed by observations made during studies on growing buckwheat for rutin production carried out by this Laboratory (\*\*). A search of the literature did not reveal any record of this behavior.

\* One of the laboratories of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, Agricultural Research Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.

\*\* In cooperation with members of the staffs of Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering and of the Pennsylvania State College Experiment Station.

Commercial production of rutin was stimulated by the finding of Griffith, Couch and Lindauer<sup>4</sup> that the drug was beneficial in the treatment of spontaneous increased capillary fragility in man. Investigation of numerous plants showed that buckwheat was a promising domestic source of this glycoside<sup>2</sup>. The intensive studies made on the influence of agronomic factors on the rutin content of five varieties of buckwheat grown on different soil types, showed that the little known tartary buckwheat was a better source of rutin than the Japanese<sup>3</sup>.

During these experiments it was observed that bees were completely absent from the blooms of tartary (*Fagopyrum tataricum* and its tetraploid (*F. tetratataricum*) but worked intensely the blooms of the Japanese and Silverhull (varieties of *F. esculentum*). Bees visited the Emarginatum (*F. emarginatum*) only occasionally. These five types were grown on adjacent plots and the bees had equal opportunities to visit the blooms. Such observations were confirmed over the four year

period at six different locations in Pennsylvania (Clearfield, Susquehanna, Montgomery, Centre, Lancaster and Delaware counties). Furthermore, no bees were found working the tartary in 4 to 5 acre fields planted at four different times between June 1 and August 1, although they were numerous on the few volunteer plants of the Japanese type growing within these fields.

Unlike the common varieties, tartary and its tetraploid are self-fertile. Since they do not require insect pollination the blooms either do not produce nectar or the nectar lacks sufficient sugar to attract bees.

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## Agriculture and the Floods

Knox T. Hutchinson, assistant secretary of agriculture, in an address at Kansas City following the devastating floods of the past summer, stated that dams, reservoirs, and other flood control structures cannot substitute for an adequate conservation program to reduce runoff, to retard floodwaters, and to prevent erosion and destructive siltation. He continued, "Conservation has become a cardinal principle of American faith. This is where we should start to ease the menace of devastating floods. By so doing, we will live up to the responsibility for replenishing the productivity of our land and rebuilding our forests so that the America of the future—in war or peace—will have the resources to provide enough food, clothing, and shelter for its people."

How does beekeeping fit into this program?

It was Hugh Bennett, Chief of the U. S. Soil Conservation Program, who said that the beekeeper is a soil conservationist by the very circumstance that the same crops grown for bee pasture are often those recommended for erosion control, and that the burden of the task of pollinating alfalfa and clover fields has fallen to the honey bee. He continued, "We need the assistance of your honey bees in this important undertaking; for it is an established fact that without insects to carry out pollination—the most important of which undoubtedly is the honey bee—many plants will not set seed or yield satisfactorily, regardless of cultivation and other care."

# An Everblooming Tree -

## Robinia Semperflorens

by Melvin A. Pellett



Everflowering locust begins blooming in late May or early June in Iowa.



Growing terminal showing fading cluster of bloom, newly opened blossoms and several forming blossom buds at tip. Photo in August.

ON August 8, 1951, we counted over 100 blossom clusters blooming at one time on a single tree of everflowering locust. These trees had bloomed almost constantly since the last of May; yet in August, there were over 100 clusters of bloom at one time on a single tree of *Robinia pseudo-acacia semperflorens* in its second year of growth. This row of everflowering locust was set out as newly grafted specimens onto strong one-year seedlings in the spring of 1950. By August of 1951 they had reached a height of ten to twelve feet with a spread of ten feet. Take into account this was on fertile soil, with good moisture conditions and with cultivation the first year; a remarkably quick growth, nevertheless.

In January 1950 there appeared in these columns an article on the everflowering locust by my father, the late Frank C. Pellett. This gave a good account of the four trees in the test garden the first year they had reached sufficient size to demonstrate they could bloom all summer and of how the trees were acquired. However, a great interest has developed in the unique novelty of a long blooming tree. It grows quickly, we have increased the plantings materially and now have sufficient additional information so that a further report should be forthcoming.

Since black locust yields nectar so freely during the short blooming period, my father became greatly interested when he was informed by

a correspondent of a variety in eastern Germany which bloomed all summer and was valuable to beekeepers there. Apparently none of this everflowering variety of locust was in this country. Dad then began writing to Europe in the hope of obtaining a start of the tree. But World War II had begun and communications with eastern Europe were pretty well cut off. He finally learned of a single tree in the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, England. Fortunately, through the cooperation of the Royal Botanical Gardens and our plant introduction station, a few twigs from this tree arrived at Beltsville where they were expertly grafted onto roots of the common black locust. Thus four little trees came to the test garden. The first flow-

ers appeared in early June 1948. This was nearly ten years after the beginning of the search.

The original trees were too small during the first year of bloom to give much of a demonstration of their blooming habit. But they did bloom intermittently several times during the summer. Early the next spring we cut back some of the branches to obtain propagating material for further increase of a couple dozen trees. Most of the new trees grew so well that by the spring of 1950 we were able to get sufficient scions to set out a half acre grove closely planted with newly grafted material.

During the three summers we observed this tree in demonstrable size, the trees have bloomed almost constantly throughout the summer with varying amounts of blossoms at the terminals. It comes into bloom here usually the last of May and the first bloom is naturally the heaviest. After the early bloom the amount of bloom open seems to follow no set pattern; a period of comparatively scant bloom is likely to be followed by a time of rather plentiful blossoms.

This year we noted the trees bloomed rather concurrently in varying amounts through the months of June and July. As an example, we noted the last of July there was only a scattering of bloom on the trees. This was followed by a fairly heavy bloom in early August. On August 8 we counted over 100 blossom clusters open at one time on

one of the two-year-old trees. The blossoms are fragrant throughout the season. It blooms on the new wood. On a growing terminal may be observed; fading cluster of bloom, clusters in early bloom and also several forming blossom buds at the tip. The amount of bloom begins to recede following the middle of August and the last of the bloom has been around the first of September. At that time there have been small flower buds yet showing which for some reason did not materialize. We are intrigued by a scattering of blossoms on the newly grafted material in the first season growth. Some young trees four or five feet tall have one or two clusters of bloom with more buds emerging at the terminal.

We find the everflowering variety very similar in habit of growth to the black locust which is so widely planted for windbreak and to some extent for shade. It is a quick growing tree so that we do not have to wait a long time for it to develop. We would expect this variety with its everflowering characteristics to be similar in adaptation to the common which is noted for adapting to a wide variety of soil and climatic conditions. There has been so much said about everbearing strawberries and some other everbearing fruits; yet we know of only this one tree which can be termed "everblooming." Thus it seems surprising that a novelty of this sort should be so long overlooked in this country.

It will be years before we can

fully know what the value for nectar of the everflowering locust will be in different sections. The black locust is so well noted for yielding nectar during the short blooming period; this one with the continuous or recurring bloom definitely has more nectar potential. We note that honey bees and bumblebees swarm eagerly over the early bloom and on nice days the trees are a constant hum. The later blossoms also are fragrant and we note them rather consistently visited by bumblebees and occasionally honey bees. We have only the three summers' observations and it is only this season there are enough trees for the amount of bloom to be of consequence. Most of the time this summer it has been in competition with a clover flow. We do not have as much information as we would like from eastern Europe where this tree was reported to be more widely planted. The early report indicated it as a source of surplus honey there. The information is more recently relayed to us that a college botany teacher, who came to this country from Germany in the thirties stated that he knew the tree and that it does bloom recurrently all summer in the latitude of Munich; also reported that he talked to his friend who had kept bees some years ago in Yugoslavia who said that in Yugoslavia this tree did bloom and yield honey all summer long.

Time will tell how the everflowering locust will prove out in various sections.

## Honey is Bought on Impulse

There is no selling done at the point-of-sale level in our modern food markets. Remember—you just go in and help yourself; no one tries to sell you anything! You make your selection according to your needs, you pick a brand you have been accustomed to using or have seen or heard advertised, or make some selection on eye appeal or appetite appeal—on impulse. Honey usually is bought on impulse. That is why it must appear in its best form, smartly packaged, full of eye appeal, inviting to the appetite.

In a recent talk at Council Bluffs on honey marketing, Edw. A. Wolfe gave as one of the essentials in market building: Present standards cannot be frozen—constant improve-

ment of product and marketing methods is essential.

Since there is no selling at the point-of-sale level, the product must speak for itself. And it must speak through quality and appearance. The honey should be of high quality of a flavor most suitable for table consumption. It should be sparkling clean and free from air bubbles or other factors contributing to turbidity. It should appear in a clean, attractive package, labeled prettily. All should be done so that the container of honey fairly shouts to the consumer, "Here am I, HONEY, nature's finest sweet!"

There is no selling at the point-of-sale level in our food markets. We must process and package our honey so it will sell itself.



Reg. U.S.  
Pat. Off.

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## Uncooked Honey Fruit Cake

- 1 cup seeded raisins
- 1 cup seedless raisins
- 1 cup golden raisins
- 1 cup dried apricots
- 1 quart fruit juice
- 2 cups cooked prunes
- 1 cup cut candied cherries
- 1 cup cut candied pineapple
- 1 cup finely cut citron
- 1 cup cut candied orange peel
- 1 cup butter or margarine
- 1 cup honey

- 1 cup confectioners' sugar
- 1 tablespoon grated orange rind
- 1 tablespoon grated lemon rind
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon mace
- 1 teaspoon allspice
- 1/2 teaspoon cloves
- 2 teaspoons cinnamon
- 2 teaspoons vanilla extract
- 4 cups zwieback crumbs
- 6 cups graham cracker crumbs
- 1 cup roasted unblanched almonds

Rinse and drain raisins and apricots. Place half of them in large bowl. Heat fruit juice to boiling, pour over fruits, cover and let stand until cool. Drain. Reheat fruit juice, pour over remaining half of fruits as before. Drain. (Most of juice will be absorbed by dried fruits.) Slice apricots. Cut prunes from pits and chop. Combine all dried fruits, candied fruits, citron and peel. Cream butter; blend in honey, sugar, rinds, salt, spice and flavoring. Mix with fruits and let stand 2 hours or more. To prepare crumbs, put through food chopper twice using fine knife, or roll fine. Blend into fruit mixture, together with finely chopped almonds. Pack into waxed paper-lined casseroles (two 6-inch and one 8-inch or four 6-inch casseroles). Chill 48 hours or more before cutting.

Makes 8 pounds cake.

## Stars on the Institute Christmas Tree

Twinkling brightly in spot number one,

Is the Institute's knowledge that beekeeping's fun,

And all honey-makers should put aside time

To celebrate living while still in their prime.

And what time is better

To laugh and be gay,

Than right now on this

Good St. Nicholas Day?

Up high in the branches is star number two

Which sparkles out brightly our own wish for you:

That honey will bring you success and great fame,

As a beekeeping expert you'll get much acclaim.

With Institute backing

Always behind you,

In a prominent place

We'll be able to find you.

We are mighty proud of our star

number three,

And so we did hang it on top of the tree:

It shines down its message that our work is done

To give your good honey its right place in the sun.

Our ads and our pamphlets

We are always releasing,

The beekeeper knows

Keep his sales increasing.

Now star number four is one you all know,

It is our belief — one that always is so —

That each beekeeper friend will be treated on par,

And equality reigns; for equal we are!

For we always believe

That each person's worthwhile,

And so you are treated

In the Institute file.

Star number five is on a low branch,

And it says, "I didn't get here just



by chance!  
I mean what I say when I say I'm sincere

In working for all things you beemen hold dear.

I stand for integrity  
In each business deal,  
With honest endeavor  
Each transaction I seal."

And hidden 'way back on a branch out of sight,

Is star number six which some people might slight.

\* This star is important, though hidden from view,

It is our great feeling of good will for you.

We know you as beemen,  
We respect your profession;  
For your lofty ideals  
We send you our bleasin'.

Right out in the front is our star number seven.

It twinkles so brightly you'd think it's from heaven;

And maybe it is, for it dares to proclaim

A successful new year is the Institute's aim.

You can count on it, beemen,  
In 1952

The Institute will work  
Its very hardest for you.

What each beekeeper wants shines from star number eight,

It's honey promotion with no equal to date.

We'll send you our leaflets — all you can use —

And our newspaper ads and honey menus.

We'll keep you supplied  
With all honey information  
Which you can release  
To a radio station.

A big glitter is spread by our star number nine,

Perhaps it's because it's a favorite of mine —

To take a day off is no trouble — now is it?

Come up to the Institute office to visit!

We'd leap at the chance  
To show you the place.  
We'd like to acquaint you  
With each friendly face.

Most important of all is this star number ten,

For it sends Christmas tidings to all you beemen.

We want you to know that we have a good reason

To wish you so well at this Christmas season —

Your cooperative spirit  
That we'll never betray,  
We appreciate more  
Than we ever can say!

## JENSEN Says,— "THANK YOU!"



Reg. U.S.  
Pat. Off.

For a wonderful season's business you have given us. Already we are preparing for 1952. Our out-yards are in the best condition for winter we have ever had them; with young queens, and abundant stores. Anticipate your probable needs well in advance, and tell us to book your orders, specifying dates. Rest assured you will get top quality package bees and queens, and leave your worries in this connection to us.

We hope you have had a successful season. And to those who have not yet tried our bees, we invite your consideration.

**JENSEN'S APIARIES**

**Macon, Mississippi**

## Knight's Three-Banded Leather Colored ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

Prompt Service      Young Laying Queens  
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We buy all sized lots of rendered wax from one pound up. Write us for shipping tags and prices.

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## SEASON'S GREETINGS

We wish to extend Christmas greeting to our friends and customers, to express our thanks and appreciation for your patronage in 1951. We sincerely hope that we can serve you better in 1952.

To those who have not tried our better bred Italian bees and Queens we cordially invite you to do so.

## SYNOTT & CAMERON

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No. 102 with Control Box  
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Castleberry, Alabama

## ITALIAN PACKAGE BEES and QUEENS

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Rio Oso, California



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This light modern tool is for easy handling and removal of frames from the beehive. Orders promptly filled—Satisfaction guaranteed. \$3.00 plus 1% postage fee.

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## PACKAGE BEES QUEENS

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# You Asked Us - -



Last fall I wintered two strong colonies in double hive bodies containing about 70 pounds of honey. In early spring, to my surprise, I found both hives with an abundance of honey and brood in all stages. Then I placed a hive body with full sheets of foundation between the two bodies. Two weeks later the bees had gnawed practically all the foundation to corn-meal consistency. No queen cells had been started in the upper story. Can you explain this bee behavior?

Louis Stoke, Jr., Kentucky

It appears that it was too early to give the bees foundation. Foundation should always be put on during a honeyflow. When no honey in coming in, the bees cannot draw out foundation and for some reason will chew it up. Also, the body containing foundation should have been set on top. When warm weather is definite, the hive bodies can be broken up by placing a few frames of foundation in the brood nest and moving frames of honey or brood up in the super.

Beginners giving package bees must use foundation if they have no drawn comb. But the bees are kept supplied with feed in that case and are not so inclined to gnaw the foundation. There were no queen cells because it was too early in the season for the bees to have the urge to swarm. Your bees were content with the queen they had.

I live on a small farm in the woods with not much clover available. What honey plants would you recommend for planting on several acres of wasteland. This land is mostly moist and some of it cold because of spring water. We never have a frost after June 6 or before September 15.

Haller J. Priest, Maine

Anise hyssop is a wonderful honey plant in most locations. It starts to bloom in June and blooms most of the summer. There are several kinds of sage, all good honey plants, which bloom early in the season. Wild marjoram is a good honey plant and purple loosestrife should do well in moist soil. Motherwort is also a good one—it is visited continually by bees when in bloom. Nectar producing trees and shrubs can be planted to supplement the bee pasture. Black locust, basswood or linden, and tulip tree are all excellent. Vitex is a good shrub for bees. A pamphlet listing names of honey plants may be obtained from Pellett Gardens, Atlantic, Iowa.

I want to produce chunk comb honey in 11-frame Modified Dadant shallow supers. How far apart should I space the frames?

Ralph Saxer, Pennsylvania

Leave one frame out and space the other ten evenly. Or you can purchase frame spacers from an equipment company which fit the end of your hives right on the metal rabbets, and have a notch for each frame. By using these you would be sure to divide the space evenly.

In moving some bees this year, we dropped one hive spreading bees and hive sections all over the ground. Nothing was damaged, but I had to put the hive together again and let the bees settle a few days. Then they were moved without mishap but two weeks later I discovered there was no brood nor queen. I requeened this colony but it has not done well. How can I strengthen it so it will winter well?

P. J. Pettey, Connecticut

The bees should have been moved after dark with the hives closed up and stapled together. After the

colony was dropped, it should have been taken back to its old location for a day or so to let the scattered bees return to the hive.

The colony could be built up by purchasing a two or three-pound package of bees without queen and uniting it with the colony by the newspaper method. To do this, place a sheet of newspaper over the colony and punch two or three holes in it with a pencil. Place another hive body on top of the paper and shake the package bees into it. Cover and leave about a week. The bees in the top will eat their way through the paper and unite with the colony. If this is done before the fall honey-flow, the top hive body with frames can be left on. Then the colony may gather enough surplus to winter on. If not, it should be fed sugar sirup until there are enough stores for winter.

Several weeks ago we took off a super of honey which was almost completely sealed. On extracting it and putting it in containers (the same day) we discovered it had granulated. Did we do anything wrong to cause this?

Byron P. Settle, Virginia

Perhaps the super of honey you took off was last year's honey. It seems strange that this year's honey would granulate so fast. Of course, some honeys will granulate faster than others—for example, alfalfa granulates faster than sweet clover. Aster honey also granulates quickly. Your methods would not cause granulation so it may have been last year's crop.

What is your opinion of paradichlorobenzene as a moth repellent? Will it taint the honey or beeswax?

E. S. Robinson, New York

We have used paradichlorobenzene for many years although we also use cyanogas which is more effective than bee moth fumigator but not so easy to handle. Cyanogas is a deadly poison if breathed by humans and therefore must be handled with great care. One of our comb honey producers many years ago used paradichlorobenzene on some section comb honey with bad results. For combs, however, there is no danger and if the combs are exposed to the air for a reasonable length of time the chemical evaporates completely and does not leave any bad taint on the wax.



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We have enjoyed large demands the past season for our Fine Dadant Starline Hybrid Queens and our Popular Three-Banded Italians.

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SEASON'S GREETINGS

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**WES OSBORN SEZ.** Well folks, what do you know, I'm gettin' short on that tangy, seetful flavored dark honey that's best for eatin'. Who will sell me some heartsease honey? Will buy light amber honeys, also the mild, tasty-sweet light honeys. Any deal we may make must be such that we will be ready to deal again, or I won't deal. Would like to have enough of a sample to determine color and moisture content, and amonats you will sell me. Tell me the price you will take, not the price you would like to get and I would like to pay, and I will accept or refuse promptly. Cash on delivery, of course.

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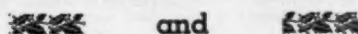


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## A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS



## A PROPEROUS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR

Is our wish  
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We also wish to take this opportunity to express our thanks for your patronage in the past, and our desire to be of service in the future.

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rado; Los Angeles, California; Phoenix, Arizona;  
and our Wood Goods Mill in Madera, California.

## How - to - do - it

### The Never-Fail Method Of Finding Bee Trees . . .

Apiculturist F. E. Guyton of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, has a small homemade bee-tree range finder about eight inches long, three inches wide and three inches deep. Built of wood and glass, it has three compartments so that each may be lightened or darkened by closing small shutters and bees may be put in or released through small holes with stoppers removed. To attract the bees, sugar-water or honey is placed in the center compartment.

To use the bee range finder, carry it to a field or woods where a bee is found feeding on a flower. The bee is caught and put into the right-hand compartment, where it stays for a few minutes or until its nerves are quiet, after which it is turned into the sugar-water or honey compartment. It is turned loose after it has eaten all it wants and its direction of travel is noted.

Then leave the range finder on some stationary object for 15 to 20 minutes. During that time the bee goes to the bee tree and notifies the entire colony that it has found something wonderful by putting on a "bee dance." Several bees go to the bee-tree range finder and start eating the honey or sugar-water. The door to the center compartment is closed with the bees inside. One bee is released after they have fed for several minutes. The bee hunter sees that he goes in the same direction the original bee took.

The hunter then carries the range finder and walks in the direction that the bees flew. Another bee is released and coursed after going 200 yards. If the bee still goes in the same direction the hunter walks another 200 yards and releases another bee, checking its direction too. This keeps on until the hunter reaches a point where the bee he releases flies back in the direction from which he has been walking. When this occurs, the hunter knows that the tree is within the last 200 yards, so he looks for the tree within that area. Guyton describes the bee-tree finder as a "never-fail method of finding bee trees."

Meiba Klaus, Illinois

### Label Suggestion . . .

Here is an idea for advertising our product on the labels we put on honey jars. Why not say, "This honey Contains Natural Vitamins and Minerals" or "Eat Nature's Vitamins and Minerals—Eat Honey."

Most people are vitamin-conscious these days and we should change our labels to meet the time.

John C. Pagel, Wisconsin

### To Separate Queen from Workers

To separate the queen from the workers in a mailing cage, hold another empty cage at the end and allow the queen to crawl into it. Then shake the workers out and allow the queen to go back the same way. This worked readily with three out of four queens for me. The fourth one wanted to stay home. (I also use my bee hat as a queen muff.)

Hugh Thornburg, Missouri

American Bee Journal





### Both Sides Advertise . . .

Here are two views of the truck owned by L. A. Whaley, of Massachusetts. Wherever he hauls his honey or his bees for pollination, the truck proclaims the goodness of his product. Too often we overlook simple but effective ways like this of giving our industry and ourselves publicity. A nice looking outfit, Mr. Whaley, and that goes for the Mrs., too!



### Smoker Firepot . . .

For many years a source of minor annoyance to me has been the frequent burning out, or rusting, of the firepots on smokers. In practically all cases the bellows have remained in quite good condition, so I kept them, in case it should ever happen that the bellows should become damaged before the firepot wore out. This actually occurred once, when I ran a car over a smoker.

I finally resolved to do something about this problem and I had a firepot made of copper by a sheet metal firm. I took my old smoker firepot to them, had them remove the mounting brackets and hinge, and then put on the copper firepot using the grating from the inside. I used it all last season and this season to date, and there is no sign of corrosion or damage. The total cost came to \$2.85, less than the cost of a new smoker, and I believe it will outlast a new smoker several times over.

David Scholes, Victoria, B. C.

### Getting Rid of Ants . . .

Here is a remedy for ants which like to build on top of the inner cover. In our apiary this is a very common thing and when we open the hive and notice a swarm of ants on the cover we sprinkle a little Old Dutch Cleanser powder on the ants and eggs and replace the outer cover. When we return the next day or later the trouble is over. We also place a little powder around the base of the hive as an extra measure of protection. We have used this method for three years and it seems to solve the problem. Henry E. Puchta, Missouri

### GILT-EDGE FOUNDATION



**Modern Magic** — You can assemble frame and foundation in less than a minute, with no wiring or embedding to do. When you use the new Lewis Nailless Topbar Frame and slip a sheet of Dadant's Gilt-Edge Foundation in, there you are! Only two nails to use; no frame wiring to do; no wax embedding to do.

### DADANT & SONS, INC.

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# This is the Month

by Frank E. McLaughlin

This is the Christmas season. I send all of my beekeeping friends best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

I would like to answer a letter from one of my readers in this month's page. I tried to explain in my October column a few ways of preparing the bees for winter. This reader seemingly misunderstood some of my directions and as some other readers may have likewise misunderstood, I am taking this means of answering his letter.

This reader is James H. Moore of Virginia. Mr. Moore asks why it isn't always possible to leave partially filled combs of honey on the bees for stores.

When preparing the bees for winter the supers should all be taken off. You very seldom find a super on the bees with all the frames only partially filled with honey, especially if they have had a good season. There may be some partly filled frames and some full frames. If wintering the bees in a double hive body, the top body or food chamber should have 10 frames full of cured honey, no partial frames. The brood chamber or bottom hive body should be at least partly full of honey and pollen. There is also likely to be some brood in the frames which has to be left on the colony. If any partially filled frames of honey are to be left on the bees, they should be put in the lower body or brood chamber.

In order to give the bees plenty of stores for winter, full frames of honey sometimes have to be taken from the super and placed in the food chamber. Don't ever rob the bees by leaving partly filled frames of honey for them and taking off the full frames for yourself if you want the bees to winter well and come out strong in the spring. The partly filled frames may be used for the table if cured and capped. If uncured, they can be put together in a super and put on a colony over an inner cover for the bees to carry the honey down to help fill their hive for winter, as I said before. If not enough full frames are available to fill the food chamber, a chance will have to be taken on wintering the bees on short stores. When

bees are clustered on partially filled frames of honey, and a long severe cold spell comes, the bees will eat the honey near by and if the weather does not warm up sufficiently enough for the bees to move over to new stores, they will starve.

Mr. Moore did not understand how I meant to put the partly filled frames on a colony for the bees to carry down. He says, "Why remove the combs from the super they are in and place them in another super?" I did not mean to do this. What I meant was, if a beekeeper has several colonies he may find two or three frames partially filled with honey which have to be removed from each colony. They can all be placed in one super and set on a colony above an inner cover for that colony to carry the honey down.

I don't know how many colonies of bees Mr. Moore has, but he says he is a beginner and doesn't know of any inner cover that has a hole in it. His has a bee escape in it. All standard inner covers are alike. By simply removing the bee escape, the hole is provided.

Mr. Moore evidently got the impression that I meant to leave the super of partially filled combs on the bees all winter. They should be taken off as soon as the honey is carried down. Sometimes the bees will carry it down in a very short time especially if it is all uncapped. They seem to think they are stealing it when they have to go through the small hole in the inner cover to get it.

Conditions sometimes make it necessary to winter in single brood chambers. Many beekeepers do this but I prefer the double brood chamber. If there is a colony weak in bees and short on stores, however, they do better in a single hive body. It has been my personal experience that a good colony that can be wintered in a double hive body comes out stronger in the spring.

The question is asked how top ventilation is provided when bees are wrapped and wintered outside. Some beekeepers bore a hole in the hive body, in the back near the top and below the handhold. I do not like this method. I have a regular ventilator that I make of pieces of

1 x 2 boards nailed in the manner of a box, the same dimensions of a hive. I keep them on all year. In the back of the ventilator there are three  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch holes bored. I keep all three holes open in summer and close two of them in winter. The holes are covered with screen wire. The ventilator goes right under the lid over a screen wire cover that I also make up from pieces of thin lumber, known as parting stop, the same dimensions as a hive. Screen wire is tacked on one side and covered with flat molding, as a window screen is made. The screen wire prevents the bees from using the ventilator hole as an entrance. Some beekeepers use what is known as a ventilated cover.

Mr. Moore asks if bees can live all winter in a cellar without a cleansing flight. In very cold climates where beekeepers winter their bees in cellars, the bees have no flights until warm enough weather in spring for them to be removed from the cellar.

#### DON'TS IN BEEKEEPING

According to my belief, here are a few of the Don't's in beekeeping:

Don't open a hive of bees when it is too cold for them to fly. They will fly out when the hive is opened and because the air is so cold become paralyzed and not be able to return to the hive.

Don't feed sugar sirup too late in the fall. The bees should be fed early enough for them to cure the sirup. Otherwise, the thin sirup may cause dysentery in the winter and the result will be a loss of bees and maybe the entire colony.

Don't forget to put entrance cleats in the entrance to the hive, leaving one of the openings in the cleat for the bees to enter. When cool weather comes in the fall, mice hunt a warm place to nest. And when they get in a beehive they raise havoc with the combs.

Don't use used equipment that you have bought or that someone has given you until it has been thoroughly sterilized. It might be diseased.

It has been my aim in this department to help beginners smooth out their bee problems. I hope my advice has been of value. Starting 1952, this page will be turned over to strictly a question and answer page. If you have any questions, send them in and I will do my best to assist you.



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# All Around The Bee Yard

by G. H. Cale



Conventions, conventions, and more conventions. We just must have conventions; same time, same place, same crowd. What I want to see is the showmanship that brings out hundreds, not dozens. Winter meetings seldom do; summer meetings do better. But, regardless of season, it takes showmanship to get people out. They want fun, good sound educational entertainment, and top flight "preaching" and demonstration; nothing long and drawn out and tiresome.

Wouldn't it be better if the winter meeting was a hard hitting, working group, ready to go into action with worthwhile activities to be approved later; or with carte blanche freedom? Then get the big crowd out in summer. Even winter schools do not draw as they should.

There has never been a crowd-drawer like the Indiana Roundups at Lee Stewart's. Lately Lee and I were reminiscing about these Roundups. They began with about 250 in attendance; then it swelled to 500; then to 750; finally to the grand crescendo of over 1000. It was a build-up, one crowd sold the next one. The "show" was Barnum and Bailey style; the serious mixed with the bizarre; smoker contests mixed with nailing contests; speeches interspersed with demonstrations. A few all-out special events; plenty to eat; fun and frolic. And a good time was had by all. Try it some time.

Such sorrow as our good friends now let flow in crocodile tears. The business is going to the dogs. True, many beekeepers are quitting; some because they can get high wages in other work; some because they find the farm at present more profitable; some because they just don't like to shoulder the problems that the beekeeper has to shoulder. Too many of us want the bees to stack up the honey; some bohunk to get it in the can; and then some slick alec to

sell it, so the beekeeper, poor sucker, can take what's left. And doggone it, there's nothing left!

Most thinking on the part of many with bees has been to build up sizable outfits. From a few colonies, more and more bees are added until outfits get beyond the power of the owner to carry on by himself. He gets into costly equipment and buildings, highly paid man power, and all the burdens that go with extended operations. The extensive beekeeper is thus caught in a self-constructed web which may threaten to engulf him. So he says: "With low crops, high costs, and poor honey prices I am forced to quit the bees." And often he does.

But in the midst of that is the man who stays put. I know one who has 1500 colonies who has made a thorough study of his management costs until he now does well and maintains his numbers. Another has reduced to where he can carry on without much outside help, and does well.

But the best of all is a story that took courage. With only about 250 colonies, this man tightened his belt, screwed on his armor of determination, and built all these bees to as high a point in strength as he could, then threw them together until he had 100 "power houses"; instead of thinking in terms of bees in every hive regardless. The hundred were spotted in the best location careful survey disclosed. And, believe it or not, he grossed over \$90 to the colony; comb and bulk comb, and a minimum of extracted.

Most of us think of costs with a shudder. We have one location now where it takes at least a ten-spot to keep one colony through the season. That is high. Suppose the cost in this true story were \$20 per colony; the net would still be above \$70. So from 100 producing colonies this man has \$7000 to show for the season. The change to this kind of thinking takes brains and courage. But maybe it's the kind of thinking more of us should use.

I have seen the Federation in action intimately so long I feel as though it is a part of me. I believe that at long last, after so many years of trying to get together, we have now an organization that is all out for all of us. In these pages will be reports of what the Federation is doing; and what it means to you. I wish I had space to tell you here what it plans to do this year. But one plan seems to be worth a good deal to me; that is the plan of establishing market research and market tests; the determination to find out how honey can become permanent in the consciousness of the housewife. Such an achievement cannot be done soon and it can only be done if all of us get thoroughly behind it; lock, stock, and barrel, shoulder to the wheel. When I heard about this and looked back over the very real achievements that the Federation has accomplished so far, I felt good that I was not caught with my dues unpaid. I really believe that I would have had a red face otherwise.

I get so enthusiastic about the Starline hybrid stock that I am perhaps imbued with too good an opinion of it. But this year, we tried a comparison test of it that was a bit startling. Several hundred colonies were established as two-pound packages, the bees all from one source but the queens all Starline, in equal numbers from every Starline breeder. I know that, under natural mating conditions, with parents whose matings have been instrumentally controlled, there are bound to be some variations. But the crop under this test was about 155 pounds per colony, considerably above the crops from any previous stock in that location. So controlled breeding does produce a constant character. For one, I hope that one of the characters is ever higher production.

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# Market News

by M. G. Dadant



## Honey Demand

Nowhere in the country do we find the honey demand being reported as excellent although in many locations, the demand was better than usual during October and early November. In the bulk comb sections particularly, as long as the supply of comb honey lasted to go into the bulk comb jars and pails, the demand was exceedingly good. Much of this honey has now been worked off and packers are seeking avidly for more.

Generally, the demand for all types of honey is good throughout the eastern half of the country, although not lagging in the plains states. In other sections, the demand is from fair to good, with southern states showing a better demand than the northern ones. The cold spell which developed in mid-November has been of some benefit and the demand has picked up.

## Honey Prices

We see a very great range of honey prices. The average in the eastern states for 1-pound jars at retail runs from 33 to 36 cents, with many selling at 30 cents. As we go farther west, the prices drop in the central states, ranging from 22 to 35 cents.

Five-pound pails similarly range in the eastern states from \$1.00 to \$1.70, and the farther west we go, the lower the range in prices until we reach the intermountain and coast states with a price of 89 cents to \$1.25 and the average about \$1.00. The general average of low prices runs about 90 cents, and the average price about \$1.25.

Five-gallon cans are quoted usually at \$9.00 although the range is from \$7.00 to \$12.00 in Virginia.

Comb honey is still holding up at excellent prices. The lowest we have heard is 39 cents retail for a single comb, and the highest 58 cents. The average runs usually about 45 cents with prices on cases of comb honey from \$7.20 to \$13.00 with the average about \$8.50 to \$9.50.

## Large Lots

As the usual thing, honey is still selling at about the support price of

10.1 cents for white, with 1 cent less for amber, although there are instances of honey far away from collection points selling for less. In the South, we learn of amber honey at 8 to 9 cents, with white from 11 to 12. In the northern states, 9 cents is about the average for amber honey with 10½ cents to 13 cents for white. We learn of one western packer offering 10 cents f.o.b. beekeeper's honey house, and apparently getting plenty of honey, hauling it himself. In other cases, in the intermountain territory, white honey is selling at 11 cents delivered.

Here is an unfortunate thing! We learn of some sections which already are bare of honey, the beekeepers having sold under the price support program because they were in need of funds.

Many of these report that if they had a loan program for honey, they could have borrowed cash to pay off their debts and continued to operate, and would have been able to move a lot of honey locally. As it now is, the honey has all moved out of these sections, although possibly some may find its way back in the form of school lunch program honey which is given freely to the children, and interferes to some extent with local sales.

It certainly appears that a loan program would be superior to the present program of purchases through packers, although a combination of the two might be worked out.

## Condition of Bees

We believe we have never seen as uniform a report as this year on the condition of bees for winter. Practically throughout the United States and Canada, bees are going into winter excellent in numbers, young bees, young queens, and in most cases, with plenty of feed. The partial failure of the fall crop has necessitated some feeding, particularly in the New York-Pennsylvania area, in Alabama, Texas, and Louisi-

ana, and to some extent in Illinois and Iowa. Oklahoma similarly had a short fall crop owing to the drought and has had to do some feeding, as has Montana in some instances.

## Honey Plants

Again with honey plants, we get a very encouraging report throughout the whole country. Particularly is this true in the New England states, on down into New York and Ohio, and westward.

In the southeastern states, there has been some drought and it is questioned whether the low growing plants will be as thrifty and plentiful as they might otherwise have been, although the drought has not been sufficient to damage shrubs and trees which yield honey. This drought has extended to some extent clear across the central south into Texas and Oklahoma, through New Mexico and Arizona and as far as southern California. There are some reports of drought in the intermountain territory, particularly in southern Colorado and along the western slopes extending north into western Montana and southern Idaho.

As mentioned previously, southern California has also suffered from the prolonged dry spell, although this, of course, has no effect whatever upon orange groves and other irrigated sections. Rains during the spring might improve the non-irrigated areas, which are quite largely depended upon for surplus after the orange and other early crops are out of the way.

In the Canadian provinces, reports are that bees are going into winter quarters in excellent condition, although there were some left unpacked on account of the early cold spell. They have plenty of honey and plant conditions seem to be better than usual.

Canadian honey is moving very satisfactorily and at a price somewhat above the 1950-51 winter price with very good possibilities that the entire crop will move without difficulty, thanks to the efforts of the Canadian government and the Canadian Honey Council.

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**150 double body colonies**. Plenty of extra supers. New 30-frame Root extractor. 2-1000 lb. honey heaters, tanks, electric planes. Health certificate. F. A. Folk, Polo, Illinois.

**STANDARD 10-frame bee equipment**. One or a thousand hives. Russell D. Smalley, Beaver, Iowa.

## HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

**WANTED**—Extra white and light amber honey. Let us ship you the containers. Sell us your honey for CASH on delivery. The Hubbard Apiaries, Manufacturers of Bee Supplies and Comb Foundation, Onsted, Michigan.

**WANTED**—Extracted honey, white or light amber, in 50+ State price in first letter. Ed. Heldt, 1004 W. Washington St., Bloomington, Illinois.

**HONEY AND WAX WANTED**. Mail sample. Advise quantity. Bryant & Sawyer, 2425 Hunter St., Los Angeles, Calif.

**HONEY WANTED**—All grades and varieties. Highest cash prices paid. Mail samples. State quantity. HAMILTON & COMPANY, 1360 Produce Street, Los Angeles, California.

**CASH PAID** for all grades of honey. Send samples, stating amount available in each grade. Schultz Honey Farms, Ripon, Wisconsin.

Copy for this department must reach us not later than the tenth of each month preceding date of issue. If intended for classified department it should be so stated when advertisement is sent.

Rate of Classified advertising—13 cents for each word, letter, figure or initial, including the name and address. Minimum ad, ten words. As a measure of precaution to our readers we require reference of all new advertisers. To save time, please send the name of your bank and other references with your copy.

Advertisers offering used equipment or bees on comb must guarantee them free from disease or certificate of inspection from authorized inspector. The conditions should be stated to insure that buyer is fully informed.

**WANTED**—All grades comb and extracted honey, large or small amounts. Quote price in first letter. Mail sample. King Honey Co., 4308-10-12 E. Truman Road, Kansas City, Mo.

**WRITE FOR SHIPPING TAGS** and current quotations on rendered beeswax. Any amount from one pound up bought. If you have 25 pounds or more, save 25% by letting us work it into foundation for you. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

**CARLOADS or less of honey and wax**. Send sample and price. Alexander Co., 819 Reynolds, Toledo, Ohio.

**COMB AND EXTRACTED HONEY** wanted. Truck or carload lots. Contact Victor Honey Farms, Josephine, Texas.

## HONEY FOR SALE

**CLOVER EXTRACTED HONEY** in sixties. Ralph Gamber, 910 State, Lancaster, Pa.

**NEW CROP OF HONEY** shipped daily from producer in Florida. Pure orange blossom, 5-lb. pail \$2.25. Pure Florida cut comb honey, 5-lb. pail \$2.75. No C.O.D. orders; all shipments prepaid. E. H. Raley, Box 1610, Daytona Beach, Florida.

**ANY GRADE**—any amount. Alexander Company, 819 Reynolds, Toledo, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—500 cans sweet clover honey. Sample 25c. Chas. Miles, Dunlap, Iowa.

**HONEY**—Extra white, sweet clover in new 50's. Truck or carlots. Parent Apiaries, Fertile, Minn.

**HONEY**—White, predominantly clover. Strained and heated, ready for bottling. Good clean white honey in new sixties, 16c per lb. 5 sixties or more, 15c per lb. F.O.B. Louisville. Ky. Lose Brothers, Inc., 204-206 E. Jefferson St., Louisville 2, Kentucky.

**IOWA HONEY**—One can or truck loads. Russell D. Smalley, Beaver, Iowa.

**ORANGE PALMETTO AND MANGROVE** honey in new sixties. Peter W. Sowinski, Ft. Pierce, Florida.

**WHITE CLOVER COMB HONEY**—In plastic boxes or window cartons. Frank H. Hauck, P.O. Box 84, Kew Gardens, N. Y.

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**A 90 DAYS' SPECIAL**—Your wax worked into quality medium brood foundation for \$18 per pound. Reduction for large quantities. Hawley Honey Co., Iola, Kans.

**THE BIGGEST BEE SUPPLY CATALOGUE PUBLISHED** (64 pages) free for the asking. Big factory manufacturing a complete line of wooden goods, comb foundation, metal goods, veils and gloves, carloads in stock, daily shipments. Save 20%. **WALTER T. KELLEY CO., PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.**

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**FOR CHRYSLER** all steel electric welded queen excluders in the U.S.A. write to: Prairie View Honey Co., 12303-12th St., Detroit 6, Michigan. Ask for circular E 2.

**BEE SUPPLIES**—Tin packages, 10" size glass jars, paper shipping supplies, window cartons and other items. Roscoe F. Wixson, Dundee, N. Y.

**THE ONLY COMB FOUNDATION PLANT** in the East. We sell foundation, work your wax, render combs and cappings. Robinson's Wax Works, Rt. No. 3, Auburn, New York.

## WANTED

**WANTED**—Copy of Dr. Bodog F. Beck's book, "Bee Venom Therapy," for a collector. He is willing to pay \$6.00 for the book. If interested, mail to American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

**WANTED TO BUY**—Good used bee equipment. Joe Yack, Lander, Wyoming.

**WANTED TO TRADE**—House trailer, 24-ft. National, very clean, value \$875.00, for bees, extra hives, supers. A. L. Innes, Sausalito, Calif.

**WANTED**—100 good extracting supers 6½ with 9 6¼ drawn combs. Some inner covers, 10-frame hive bodies with drawn combs and other bee supplies. Asa Buren, Cullom, Ill.

## POSITION AND HELP WANTED

**HELP WANTED**—Man to operate out-yards in the South for package bees. Must be honest, sober, able to assume responsibility and good worker. State age, experience, wages expected. All replies confidential. Reply Box 4, care American Bee Journal.

**MAN WANTED**—Man to help in queen and package bee production coming season. No drinkers. Will pay prevailing wages. References desired. Howard Weaver, Navasota, Texas.

## SEEDS AND TREES

**NOTICE**—Our 1952 Honey Plant, Shrub, and Tree catalogue being unchanged since last year, will not be mailed unless requested by you. Those wishing to order can use last year's catalogue, prices being same. New item list on request. **NICOLET COUNTY NURSERY**, St. Peter, Minnesota.

**EVERFLOWERING LOCUST** (Robinia semperflorans) trees. Illustrated catalogue featuring fifty good Honey Plants, on request. Pellett Gardens, Atlantic, Ia.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**RANCH MAGAZINE**—Do you find it difficult to secure information about sheep and sheep ranching methods? The **SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER** reaches more sheepsman with more information of range sheep than any magazine published. Subscription \$1.00. Hotel Cactus, San Angelo, Texas.



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**RESISTANCE**

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KNOW interesting facts concerning the bees of India through the **INDIAN BEE JOURNAL**, published in English, by the Bhupen Apiaries (Himalayas), Rangbar, Dist. Nainital, U.P., India, and obtainable from them. Sub. Rs. 7/- or 10 Shillings or \$2.25 per annum. Single copy Rs. 3/- or 1/9 or 49 cents (international money order). Payment in mint postage stamps of your country accepted.

The "BEE WORLD," international and scientific journal on bees and beekeeping, with apicultural abstracts. Monthly, including membership of the Apis Club, \$1.75 per annum. Specimen copy 12c U.S. postage stamps, from The Secretary, The Way's End, Foxton, Royston, Herts, England.

**WESTERN CANADA BEEKEEPER**  
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The American Bee Journal  
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## HONEY WANTED

Carloads and less than carloads. Mail sample and best prices in all grades.

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Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

## "Virus X" . . .

In reference to the item in the American Bee Journal for September on page 377, W. S. McLeod, Associate Entomologist with the Canadian Department of Agriculture, sends us the following information:

"Bromfield and certain other non-scientific witnesses testified before the Delaney Committee last summer. The following opinion of the testimony of Bromfield and his type is quoted from an editorial in 'Agricultural Chemicals' for August: 'Nor does Louis Bromfield have chemical or insecticide background, being primarily an author and lecturer. Why (these witnesses) were even called in what is presumably a search for authentic scientific findings, is rather difficult to understand. Dr. Biskind seems to be the only doctor who has discovered any connection between insecticides and . . . virus X, etc. His testimony was directly and convincingly countered before the Delaney Committee by Drs. Paul Neal and W. T. Hayes, Jr., of the U. S. Public Health Service, who said 'there are at present no authentic cases of chronic DDT poisoning of human beings in the literature where careful scientific data accompany the report.'"

The following quotation is taken from a release by the U. S. Federal Security Agency and the Department of Agriculture, dated April 2, 1949: "Statements that DDT is responsible for causing the so-called 'virus X disease' of men and 'X disease' of cattle are totally without foundation. Both of these diseases were recognized before the utilization of DDT as an insecticide."

## E. B. Gladish . . .

On Oct. 25 at Higginsville, Mo., occurred the death of the senior member and president of the Leahy Mfg. Co., of that city.

The Gladishes have been connected with beekeeping supplies and the manufacture of incubators and poultry supplies since the earlier days. Mr. Gladish was one of those men, very few of whom are left, who saw honey production grow from a sideline to a profession.

## E. Magnuson Dies . . .

Word has been received that Mr. E. Magnuson, former secretary-treasurer of the LaPorte County Beekeeper's Association (Indiana) passed away recently.



## The Honey Jar

Here within this jar is hid  
All of summer. Lift the lid,  
Smell the subtle bloom of clover,  
Hear the songs that bubble over,  
Dream again of quiet hours,  
Humming bees upon the flowers.  
See the smile of friend or lover  
Captured by the bees from clover.

—The Campbells

Rev. Frank A. Campbell, of Virden, Illinois, sends us this new idea for a gift honey jar for Christmas. The above verse is used as a label on small jars of honey which are given to friends at Christmas time. The label gives added pleasure, and with holiday wrappings or ribbon this must be an attractive present.

## Holiday Booklet

Wives of members of the American Honey Institute: Watch for a booklet called **HOLIDAY HONEY HOSPITALITY** in the next Members' Bulletin.

It will contain menus, recipes, and hints for the holidays. On the front page is a picture of an Uncooked Honey Fruit Cake with recipe.



**BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS  
FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS**

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## The Indiana Annual Convention

A good 100 beekeepers met at the War Memorial in Indianapolis for the Indiana annual convention; not bad for a total association membership of 900. Dr. Montgomery and Prof. Everly of Purdue took a new slant at red clover pollination with the idea that perhaps domiciled bumble bees in conjunction with honey bees may be one way to more seed. This will be worth more experiment. Lee Stewart gave a most practical talk with his way of producing bulk

honey. We hope to have a resume of this later. Prof. Youse listed the main pollen plants of the state — willow, sumac, spring beauty, fruit, maple, gooseberry, dandelion, strawberry, buttercup, tulip, locust, buckthorn, asparagus, alfalfa, honeysuckle, nodweed, basswood, grape, water willow, bergamot, cucurbit, corn, sunflower, ragweed, goldenrod, aster. The same list would likely apply to most of the Midwest. My, but it rained! But that's better than last year in late November with snow, ice and a blizzard.

## Kansas State Annual Fall Meeting

Kansas State Beekeepers Association held its annual fall meeting Sunday, October 14 at Wichita. The following officers were elected: President, M. C. Mitchell, Altoona; First Vice-Pres., Wilson Leon, Altoona; Second Vice-Pres., Geo. Pratt, Topeka; Third Vice-Pres., R. F. Denny, Colony; Fourth Vice-Pres., D. R. Meredith, Tonganoxie. Will T. Roberts, 6126 Parallel, Kansas City, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Will T. Roberts, Sec'y

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### American Rabbit Journal

DEPT. S. WARRENTON, MISSOURI

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Price of the book is \$3 postpaid.

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Paris, Illinois

## New Officers

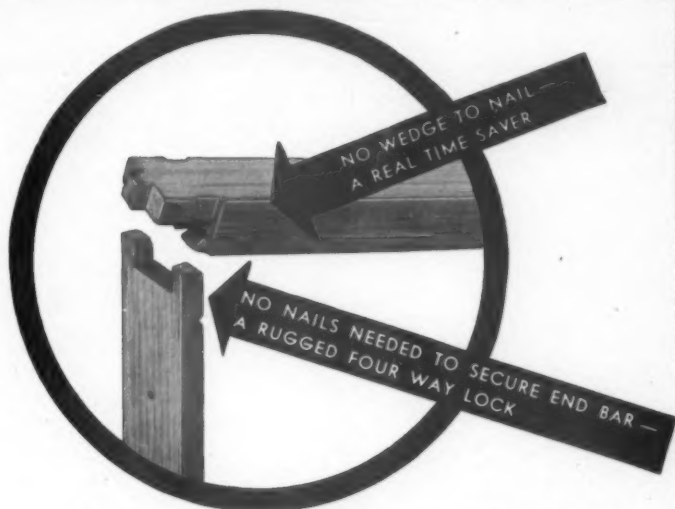
The Indiana State Association at the annual convention in October elected the following officers for next year:

President, Truman E. Young, Boonville; Vice-Pres., Earl Alexander, Richmond; Secretary-Treasurer, Gilbert Perigo, Indianapolis; Directors: Ross B. Scott, LaGrange, Chester E. Shepherd, Brownstown, D. G. Ruthenford, Lafayette, and W. H. Starrett, Indianapolis.

A new women's auxiliary was formed at this meeting with the following officers: President, Mrs. Eloise Young, Boonville; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Charles Green, Ft. Wayne; Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Perigo, Mooresville.

## It's A Honey ... Of A Time Saver.

The new Lewis Nail-less Topbar Frames save you valuable time regardless of the type or kind of foundation you use with it.



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Here is the Forecast for  
a Great New Journal  
for 1952 ...

Here it is, month by month,  
the know-how from successful  
men:



January—Beekeeping Equipment, Its Care and Use  
February—Package Bees—How to Manage, Production, Advantages and Disadvantages  
March—Prow Management  
April—Queens and Bequeening  
May—Swarming  
June—Production and Harvesting  
July—Follination  
August—Fall Management  
September—Wintering  
October and November—Marketing  
December—Locations.

Besides these, all the general and useful articles you have been getting, plus editorial, market news, lots of pictures, meetings, and short items.

You Would Spend More for Yourself or  
Your Friend in Almost Any Other Way

Books or lectures or distant meetings would bring you this kind of information and help your friends. But for only 3c a week you have it at your side where you can use it day by day among your bees, when and as you need it. And remember the rates must go up January 1 on all subscriptions.

(see coupon on other side)

I sincerely thank you —

for your patronage the past season. As a whole the season has been a good one for many beekeepers and let us be thankful to Him from Whom all Blessings Flow.

May you have a "HONEY" of a Christmas and great SWARMS of JOY and GOOD CHEER in the coming year. May the GOOD SHEPHERD guide you and KEEP YOU.



It is time to book your 1952 packages and queens, subject to later prices.

## S. J. HEAD

Crossett, Ark.



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honey. We hope of this later. The main pollen plants willow, sumac, silver maple, gooseberry, berry, buttercup, thorn, asparagus, suckle, nodweed, water willow, blue corn, sunflower, and aster. The same apply to most of but it rained! But last year in late snow, ice and a blizzard.

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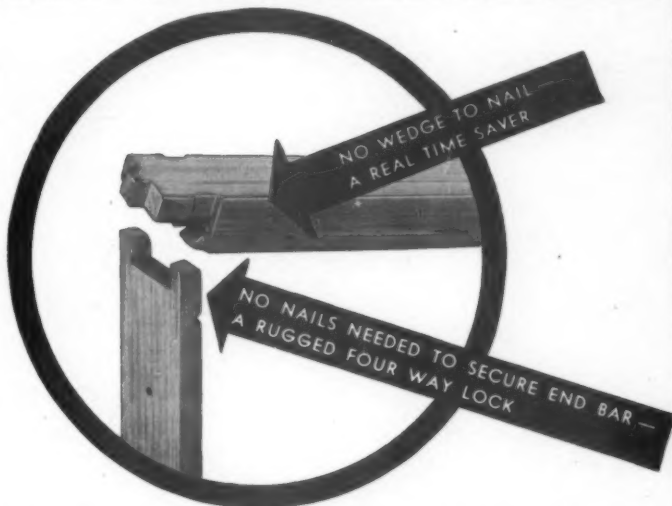
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TO  
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I sincerely thank you —

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May you have a "HONEY" of a Christmas and great SWARMS of JOY and GOOD CHEER in the coming year. May the GOOD SHEPHERD guide you and KEEP YOU.



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